

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES CENTER

OF GREATER LOS ANGELES

4034 Buckingham Road, Los Angeles, California 90008 • (213) 296-6840

*700 General
(Minutes)*

Urban affairs

May 25, 1973

Congresswoman Yvonne Brathwaite-Burke

Assemblyman Julian Dixon

Councilwoman Pat Russell

Dear Friends:

On various occasions I have talked or written to you individually about conditions in minority and/or urban areas. These areas are programmed toward economic disaster unless representatives of the people, such as you, spearhead a program designed to let the public know the factors causing the deterioration, which program could lead to appropriate legislation and community action.

Factors causing a lack of economic growth in some urban areas in the Los Angeles area, include:

1. Refusal of some lending institutions and mortgage companies to make real estate loans in minority neighborhoods and/or refusal to place loans unless the government insures such loans.
2. Lack of availability of insurance coverage and high insurance rates as they relate to automobile loans; high rates of fire and extended coverage insurance and lack of availability of these and other business insurances.
3. The unemployment rate and the cause thereof.
4. Housing conditions in these communities.

There are many other factors that you know about and I feel that government committee hearings in these areas about these conditions would be of tremendous importance.

I am suggesting that the appropriate legislative committees be

May 25, 1973

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involved and my correspondence to you is because you know of these conditions and are on these committees.

Housing Opportunities Center is being phased out by OEO, in spite of the Court order of Judge Jones of the U.S. District Court to the contrary. We have been told by the counsel for our OEO Region IX office that they have the power to deny funding to local agencies if they feel that they have just cause. We have never been given any notification of cause nor even any written notification of our standing as to 1973 funding. We only know that we have received no funds for 1973 and our skeleton staff is working on a voluntary basis. We are doing this in order to try to protect the housing projects that we have developed; two are completed and tenanted, the third is nearly completed. To abandon them to inevitable foreclosure would be to add to the urban deterioration which is the subject of my above remarks, and would also be an additional waste of taxpayers' money.

This entire subject is one of deep concern to the Board of Directors and the staff of HOC; we hope it is to you also.

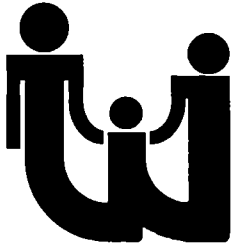
I sincerely hope that you can arrange a meeting in the very near future to plan an attack on these.

Very truly yours,


GEORGE B. PARKS

GBP:des

cc: Bill Greene
Frank Holman



February 7, 1975

Honorable Julian Dixon
California State Assembly
State Capitol
Sacramento, California

Dear Julian:

Your office has been fantastic in its support of our cause. Your support was key in the approval of the merger because some of the left-over Reagonites seemed dedicated to our destruction. If the type of wholehearted and efficient support we've enjoyed typifies your office (and I know it does), then it just emphasizes my belief in you and your great ability.

Your Assistant, Mr. Siplin, has been just superb in helping us. I have been around a long time and his effectiveness and consistency in pursuing our situation rates with the best I've seen. I guess above and beyond, the personal as well as the professional concern you showed in Westland's and Central's cause is uncommon and reassuring in these days of increasing cynicism regarding political affairs.

I look forward to working with your office for many years to come. We need more elected officials like you who combine the brilliance and sensitivity to lead in these dark and troubled times.

Sincerely,

J. Alfred Cannon, M. D.
Chairman
Board of Directors

cc: Mr. Charles Siplin

WESTLAND HEALTH PLAN

4350 Eleventh Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90008
Phone (213) 295-4111



Charles

file

TELACU

the east los angeles community union
a community development corporation
David Lizarraga, executive director

1330 south atlantic boulevard, east los angeles, ca. 90022 • 213/268-6745

February 20, 1975

Assemblyman Julian Dixon
State Capitol
Room 5175
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Assemblyman Dixon:

The East Los Angeles Community Union (TELACU), a non-profit community based organization, is extensively involved in assessing the public transportation needs of transit dependents (poor, youth, elderly and handicapped) in Los Angeles County. It is the concern of TELACU that transit dependents are probably the most vulnerable and have the most to lose from transportation policies which serve to transport suburban residents into the intercity at the expense of public transit programs for transit dependents. It is imperative that the public transportation needs of transit dependents be a prime consideration in the development of future public transportation policies in California.

TELACU's planning division, Community Planning and Development Corporation (CPDC), is working closely with Assembly Speaker Leo T. McCarthy's Los Angeles office in assessing existing efforts by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and the local public transport providers to meet the public transportation needs of transit dependents. CPDC is also closely examining and evaluating the impact of recent federal transportation legislation, pending state legislation and the California Transportation Plan on transit dependents.

CPDC was recently invited by Assemblyman Peter Chacon, Chairman of Chicano Caucus, to give the Chicano Caucus legislators a presentation on our findings concerning the impact of present public transportation developments on transit dependents in the Southern California region. Our organization would like to provide the Black Caucus legislators with a similar presentation. We are looking forward to meeting with the Black Caucus.

Sincerely,

David C. Lizarraga
David C. Lizarraga
Executive Director

DCL:bs

Business Development, Operations & Assistance • Communications
Housing & Urban Development • Manpower • Social Services



February 21, 1975

Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
State Capitol Building
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Governor Brown:

On behalf of the Association of Black College Faculty and Staff of Southern California, I am writing you to express our concern over some issues which pertain to the post-secondary education of Black and other minority peoples in this state.

There is a widespread feeling among Afro-Americans that despite the rhetoric and promises which emanated from the civil rights struggles of the late 1960's and early 1970's, there is really a question as to whether any meaningful progress has been made. On September 25, 1974, Clarence Mitchell, Director of the NAACP, Washington Bureau, made a statement before the special subcommittee on education of the U.S. House Committee on Education and Labor. He observed that "If one begins in the State of Minnesota, goes west to California, returns by the southern route up the Atlantic Coast, it is not difficult to see that the virus of racial discrimination continues to infect institutions of higher learning . . . We have complaints against the University of California . . ." (Crisis Magazine, December 1974 p. 343).

One of our main concerns is the question of affirmative action in California higher education. We wonder to what extent the government of this state is truly committed to supporting fair employment practices in higher education. A recent article in the Los Angeles Times quoted you as saying that there was no need to increase funding for affirmative action support in the California State College and University system. You seemed to feel that time and "will power" would take care of the matter. On Tuesday, January 21, 1975, an Affirmative Action Workshop was held at California State University, Long Beach. A few members of our Association, including myself were present. It was our impression that despite the repeated and patient explanations by state and federal representatives as to what affirmative action really is, there was a sustained and determined effort by many faculty and staff members not to accept it. The feeling we received from this workshop at Long Beach was that there were many people who did not wish to cooperate in achieving equal opportunity in hiring. Moreover, we have received complaints from other institutions.

Clearly, this is more than simply a question of "will power." As evidenced by the De Funis case, as well as other developments, there is in the nation at large as well as in California, opposition to attempts to remove centuries of racism and sexism.

But our efforts to bring more Black faculty and staff into higher education are simply a means to an end. Our basic goal is the welfare of Black students. There are two main issues which directly affect Black students. The California Education Commission is presently considering a Five Year Plan on Higher Education. We wonder to what extent Black, Brown, and other low-income people have been represented in this study. One does not have to be an education "expert" in order to have some idea of what the future of Black youth should be. Do the plans of this Commission include the rectifying of centuries of racism and oppression? What provisions are there for removing the artificial, unjust obstacles which now exist to minority group advancement?

Another serious problem lies in the area of financial support to students. According to a recent article in the Los Angeles Times, the College Scholarship Service, which is part of the College Entrance Examination Board, has revised the schedules of family contributions which California families are expected to make toward their children's education. These parental contribution schedules are used by most California Colleges and Universities to determine how much financial aid a student will need. It would appear that most of the benefits will accrue to upper-income families, that is, families with a net annual income of \$28,000 will now be eligible for financial aid. It follows from simple quantitative reasoning that if upper income families get more, but the total financial aid does not increase proportionately, that aid money will be redistributed from lower to higher income families. In commenting on additional aid, John D. Phillips, Associate Commissioner for Student Assistance in the U.S. Office of Education said, "I don't know where those additional resources are going to come from." Furthermore, according to the article, college costs will continue to rise sharply next year. (L.A. Times, December 22, 1974, p. 1) It appears to us that the situation of Black college students in California is steadily worsening.

We would very much like to hear your reaction to our view of the aforementioned problems. Awaiting your reply, I remain,

Sincerely,

Alonzo N. Smith, Chairman

ABCFS

cc: Rep. Yvonne B. Burke
U.S. Congresswoman, 28th District.
Rep. Augustus Hawkins
U.S. Congressman, 29th District
Mrs. Ruth Washington, Publisher, L.A. Sentinel
Mr. Art Townsend, Publisher, Precinct-Reporter
Mr. Edward Robinson, Neighborhood Adult Participation Project
Mrs. Virna M. Canson, Director, West Coast Region NAACP

AS/bo

Mr. Art Torres, 56th Dist.
Mr. Joseph Montoya, 60th Dist.
Mr. Peter Chacon, 79th Dist.

also: Dr. Wilson Riles, State Supt. of Education
Sen. Alex Garcia, 29th District
Sen. Nate Holden, 30th District
Sen. Ruben Ayala, 32nd District
Mr. John J. Miller, 13th Assembly Dist.
Mr. Bill Greene, 47th Assem. Dist.
Mr. Leon Ralph, 48th Assem. Dist.
Mr. Julian Dixon, 49th Assem. Dist.
Mr. Curtis Tucker, 50th Assem. Dist.
Mr. Frank Vicencia, 54th Dist.
Mr. Richard Alatorre, 55th Dist.

'Political Prisoners'

Angela Davis to Speak Friday at SSU Event

Angela Davis, the prominent black civil rights activist, will give a free public address on "Civil and Human Rights of Political Prisoners" at 8 p.m. Friday in the Sacramento State University men's gymnasium.

Appearing with her will be the Ujamaa Family, a black performing group from Oakland which specializes in folk dances and songs from Africa.

The appearance is being sponsored by the SSU Cultural Programs Committee and the Pan-African Student Union, and

paid for by the Associated Students, as part of a series of events billed as a "Commemoration of Malcolm X."

Two films, "Behind the Lines, Mozambique" and "Lost Grave at Dimbaza, South Africa," will be shown at 2:35 p.m. today in room 209, Anthropology Building, and at 7 tonight in room 212, Douglass Hall.

On Thursday, Black Student Night, a program of music, drama and poetry is scheduled at 7 p.m. in room 151, Music Building. Admission is free to all events.



Angela Davis

Assemblyman Dixon:

I thought that the above article would interest you, as it has a bearing on the bill by Mr. Burke making student fees voluntary that you were asked to co-author.

Note that instead of the audience or "sponsors", the mandatory-fee-supported Associated Students is paying to have ~~Angela Davis speak~~ Angela Davis speak. This means that those students who do not wish to hear her speech, whether they are supporters, opponents, or indifferent to her, are required to help pay to have Ms. Davis speak. A voluntary student fee would alleviate this injustice.

Please co-author this bill. Thank you very much for your attention.

Sincerely,
Lynda R. Davis
5-8364

STATE SCHOLARSHIP AND LOAN COMMISSION

1410 FIFTH STREET
SACRAMENTO 95814



March 11, 1975

Honorable Julian C. Dixon
Member of the Assembly
Room 5016, State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I hasten to answer your letter concerning the selection standards in the State Scholarship Program which was prompted by your receipt of a letter from Mr. Jack Wright, College Advisor at Franklin High School in Los Angeles.

We certainly share Jack Wright's concern that minority students not be penalized by any changes in the Commission selection system for State Scholarship winners. We only wish that he had checked with us about our plans for a new system before he sent copies of his letter to so many people. His understanding of what we proposed is not correct. In addition, our studies do not substantiate his concern that the new tables of parental contribution will adversely affect minority students.

We are concerned that, because of the 42 percent increase in State Scholarship applications, many students who would have been qualified in earlier years for a State Scholarship will not receive one this year. It is possible that the great increase in the number of applications will increase the competition and, hence, there may be some decline in the number of minority students receiving State Scholarships this year. Let me reiterate that at this point in time we do not know that this is the case but even if it should happen, it will not be as the result of our new selection system which, as we see it, should select more minority students than the old system. Clearly, our system, which will exclude the use of anything other than a minimum test score for high grade point average--low test score people, will increase minority student participation in the State Scholarship Program over what it would have been using the old academic selection system.

As mentioned above, we have had a 42 percent increase in applications for new State Scholarships. We have had a 36 percent increase in applications for the College Opportunity Grant Program which, by the way, is a program designed primarily for disadvantaged students. We also have a 65 percent increase in applications for the Occupational Education and Training Grant Program. In addition, at the graduate level we have a 25 percent increase in applications for State Graduate Fellowships which, this year for the first time as a result of AB 23 of the 1974 Session, included a feature for the selection of minority-low income students.

Honorable Julian C. Dixon

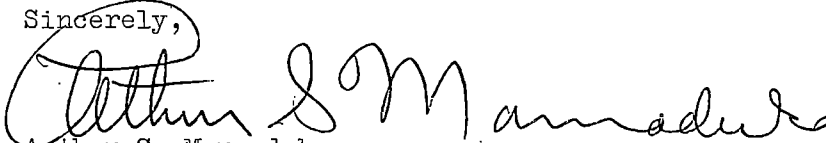
March 11, 1975

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These facts suggest to me that we need to increase further the number of State Scholarships, College Opportunity Grants, and Occupational Education and Training Grants. We also ask your help in maintaining at least the \$2,000,000 funding for the State Graduate Fellowship Program in the 1975-76 Budget. You may not be aware that the Legislative Analyst has recommended that the \$2,000,000 be reduced to \$1,000,000 and this would be particularly injurious to minority-low income students who are planning to go to graduate school.

Should you have questions, please feel free to call upon me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Arthur S. Marmaduke". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Arthur S. Marmaduke
Director

Enclosure

March 5, 1975

Mr. Jack L. Wright
College Advisor
Benjamin Franklin High School
820 North Avenue 54
Los Angeles, California 90042

Dear Jack:

C
O
P
Y

I appreciate your concern that the selection standards for the State Scholarship Program do not in any way eliminate minority students from selection as new winners. As far as we can see there is no cause for concern that new Commission standards will adversely affect minority students. The 42 percent increase in State Scholarship applications may or may not decrease minority student participation simply because of the increased competition; at this point in time we have no basis for knowing.

We changed our selection system this year for two reasons: (1) The number of new State Scholarships reached a point in relationship to qualified applicants that 97 percent of the applicants with financial need who were admissible to a four-year college received an award. Clearly, the need for a high degree of academic selection was no longer necessary. (2) High school counselors indicated to us that because of the pressures upon them and the students in the early part of the fall semester, an additional and later testing date was necessary in addition to those in October and November. We were told that this problem was particularly acute at schools enrolling large numbers of minority students. Consequently, we added the December testing date and, because of the data processing services provided to us by other state agencies, we were unable to add a testing date, maintain our old selection system, and our announcement calendar.

With little apparent need for highly selective academic criteria and because of the addition of a testing date, we changed our selection system. It is true that we will establish a minimum SAT score but it is not true that we will establish a minimum SAT score before we look at grade point averages. After we have information about the distribution of our applicant group, we will establish a GPA above which all students will be considered academically eligible for a State Scholarship. We will also establish a SAT score below which other students (those below the GPA referred to above) will not be considered academically eligible for a State Scholarship.

You may be correct in your assumption that the new CSS curves will minimize the number of minority students receiving financial aid from the Commission and other sources. This is a statement that I have heard frequently but to date our studies have not substantiated this assertion.

Mr. Jack L. Wright

March 5, 1975

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I assume that all of your minority students in addition to applying for State Scholarships are also applying for College Opportunity Grants which, I am sure you know, were expanded from 2,000 to 3,100 new grants last year and this figure will, of course, continue for next year. The selection system for the College Opportunity Grant Program, as you well know, does not include test scores at all.

I feel quite confident that minority students will be well-represented in Commission programs and that our selection criteria will not work against them. Hopefully, the increase in applications will not work adversely.

Sincerely,

Arthur S. Marmaduke
Director

cc: Mr. Morgan Odell
Mr. Frank Lanterman
Ms. Linda Bond

ASM/is

C
O
P
Y

GREATER LOS ANGELES
MINORITY COUNCIL

COMMUNITY ACTION
NOW
CONCEPT

March, 1975

PREPARED BY
B & S PRODUCTS, INC., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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COMMUNITY ACTION

NOW

C. A. N.

COMMUNITY ACTION NOW

I OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Community Action Now concept is to bring about positive meaningful change within minority and low income communities through community action groups.

II PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Greater Los Angeles Minority Council will have a governing board aiding minority and low income communities through ACTION - IMPROVEMENT - DEVELOPMENT & SYSTEMS RESOURCES. The concept provides a platform from which various motivated groups can function as a catalyst in the implementation of meaningful programs affecting the residents of minority communities. Programs which have an immediate impact on the daily lives of people will be initiated.

The minority council will engage in activities that can be realistically completed NOW. The Council will address itself to short-term program/projects having dramatic effects on the interests and concerns of the total community.

Community needs will be fulfilled through efficient use of Southern California economic and organizational resources brought together in the form of a consortium. See Organizational Chart (Figure 1).

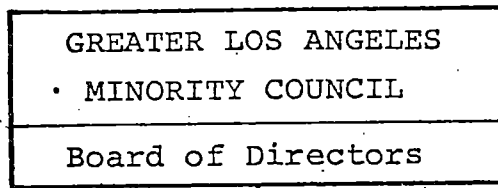
III INFORMATIONAL MEETINGS

The associated groups will hold seminars and educational meetings within the communities. Open discussion will be

COMMUNITY ACTION NOW

STRUCTURE

FUNCTIONS



- Conduct Board Affairs
- Assist in Committee Recruitment
The board will seek out and seat on the project committees the Community Action agencies, technical advisors, political and community leaders that have an interest in addressing themselves to a common problem.
- Addresses itself to a specific community problem/need
A variable entity that is seated according to the expertise needed to combat a particular concern of the citizenry-at-large or a community-in-general. Expertise is drawn from community agencies, community leaders, educators, industry, news media, political ranks, etc.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Figure 1

planned to aid in the identification of problems within the community. The Council will then formulate responses to these identified problem areas. Areas requiring further clarification, research, etc. will be explored in depth and a realistic response will be launched.

IV PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Council will use its access to the mass media to promote its programs and services on a scheduled basis. The Council's identification with the minority community will accompany each announcement.

CLEAN AIR

NOW

PROGRAM

C. A. N.

CLEAN AIR NOW PROGRAM

I SCOPE

The Clean Air Now Program is directed by a committee formed as a result of two immediate concerns: (1) the need to clean the air NOW under the California Air Resources Board program of retrofitting 1966-70 vehicles with NOx control devices; and (2) the cost this program imposes on those least able to pay, the inner-city residents and older persons living on fixed incomes.

The Clean Air Now Committee's thrust is to meet the objective of the first item, the implementation of NOx control on vehicles, and to overcome the obstacles of the second item, cost. This will be accomplished by a plan bringing together the manufacturers of the least expensive NOx control devices and owner/operators of Official Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Installation and Inspection Stations. The concept is to offer the NOx control device, installed and certified, to inner-city residents at a nominal cost, projected to be a maximum of \$12.00. In addition, the full range of more expensive NOx devices will be made available at the least possible cost for those having a personal preference for a more expensive device.

In the Clean Air Now Program, local Community Action Groups will distribute discount coupons to their members, identified as needy. These coupons would direct them to a local cooperating Official Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Device Station for installation and certification of a device for

a maximum of \$12.00. The program would begin in March, 1975 and would run until June 30, 1975.

II COMMUNITY ACTION GROUPS

The Community Action Groups will provide the target populations with information concerning the availability of the NOx control devices at a nominal cost. They will primarily use the local mass-media outlets and participating community agency communication systems to effectively publicize the program. The Community Action Groups will contact, list and refer qualifying residents to local Motor Vehicle Stations participating in the program. Each Community Action Group will be responsible for the following:

1. Establishment of the number of stations needed to adequately service the program areas.
2. Introduction of Vehicle Stations to the program using a form letter (Appendix).
3. Having all stations wishing to participate return their replies to B & S Products, Inc., a member of the Community Action Now Council.

B & S Products, Inc. will perform the following:

1. Compile a list of all participating Station locations and telephone numbers. The list will later be attached to the discount coupons.
2. Assume responsibility for printing of discount coupons and listing participating Stations. (Appendix).

3. Preparing and distributing public service announcements publicizing the program to the target populations on mass-media and agency information networks.
4. Distribution of coupons with Station lists to Community Action Groups for use by individuals qualifying for the program.

III OFFICIAL MOTOR VEHICLE POLLUTION CONTROL INSTALLATION AND INSPECTION STATIONS

The Official Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Device Installation and Inspection Stations are an integral part of the program. Their purpose will be to install, test, and certify the NOx control devices supplied by B & S Products, Inc. The Stations will have the following responsibilities and obligations in the effective implementation of the Clean Air Now Program:

1. Attend an informational meeting conducted by the manufacturer(s) of the selected control devices and B & S Products, Inc.
2. Sign an agreement stating their desire to participate in the program and fulfill their obligations for its successful completion.
3. Receive permission from a program client and, if necessary, from the client's sponsoring agency before making any repairs to his or her vehicle, associated with the installation of the NOx control system, costing more than \$10.00.

4. Make vehicle tests prescribed by the California Air Resources Board and the manufacturer(s) before and after installation of the selected NOx control device.
5. Install and certify the device to program clients presenting the discount coupons for a maximum prescribed cost of \$12.00.
6. Follow acceptable standards of ethical business practice at all times while dealing with the program client.

IV MANUFACTURER(S)

The manufacturer(s) of selected NOx retrofit control systems contacted by the Clean Air Now Committee realize the environmental benefits to be obtained by the installation of the control devices and also feel concern for those lowest income people who experience the greatest financial burden. They have offered to provide the Clean Air Now Committee, through B & S Products, Inc., the NOx control devices below wholesale cost. The manufacturer(s) have agreed to be responsible for the following items in their attempt to insure the success of the Clean Air Now concept:

1. Participate in meetings designed to inform Motor Vehicle Stations about the program.
2. To conduct training sessions covering all pertinent aspects of installing the control devices and their principle of operation.

3. Supply NOx control devices below normal wholesale cost to the Clean Air Now Program through B & S Products, Inc.

V PROGRAM COORDINATOR

The Program Coordinator will oversee the Program to insure its effective implementation and success in meeting the objectives of the initial Clean Air Now concept. The Coordinator will work in concert with individual Community Action Groups creating a unified effort. He will deal with the larger community in securing economic and organizational resources to be used in the Program until its planned completion date on June 30, 1975. His responsibilities will include the following:

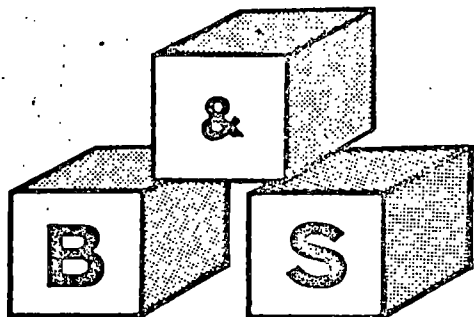
1. Identify communities to be served by the Program.
2. Identify and contact appropriate community action agencies.
3. Inform the identified community action agencies of the Program and solicit their participation on the Clean Air Now Committee and Community Action Groups.
4. Co-host the informational meetings for selected Stations and manufacturer(s). Explain, in detail, to participating Station personnel the operation of the Program.

5. Insure the acquisition of devices from the manufacturer(s) and distribution to Program Stations by B & S Products, Inc.
6. Monitor the day to day operation of the program to insure adherence by all participants i.e. clients, Stations, and manufacturer(s), to the initial Program concept. Suspend or negate participation of violators as deemed necessary.
7. Oversee the publication of all informational materials necessary to the efficient and effective operation of the program i.e. Discount Coupons, form letters, Certificates of Participation, Station Lists, Participation Applications, Public Service Announcements, etc.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

LETTER
TO
LEGISLATIVE LEADERS



Products, Inc.

March 4, 1975

P.O. BOX 37247

• LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90037 •

(213) 751-8105

Mr. Thomas Quinn
State Air Resources Board
1709 - 11th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Quinn:

It is encouraging to note that the State Air Resources Board and the administration are taking a strong and much needed stand in maintaining and enforcing the NOx retrofit program. As a professional business leader and member of the Greater Los Angeles Minority Council, I believe the NOx program is vital to the needs of the inner-city. In testimony recently before the State Assembly Transportation Committee, I made it very clear that the majority of inner-city residents are very willing to comply with the program in an attempt to improve air quality if they are offered an alternative to cost, which is an obstacle for many low and fixed income people.

Our Greater Los Angeles Minority Council is composed of the South Central Volunteer Action Center, a United Way agency, and the Community Education Program, a model cities project. The Volunteer Action Center is geographically located in an area bordered by Vernon on the north, Compton on the south, Crenshaw on the west, and Paramount on the east. The Community Education Center represents major inner-city factions which lie between Adams on the north, 120th Street on the south, Crenshaw on the west, and Alameda on the east.

As part of a consortium dedicated to helping the inner-city residents comply with the NOx program, our organization is working, initially, with Air Quality Products, Inc. of Orange, California to provide a low-cost option to inner-city residents. Through identified coordinators in the inner-city area, personnel who qualify will be given an opportunity to purchase and have installed an accredited NOx control for a maximum of \$12.00. This special "Clean Air Now" (C.A.N.) program is being coordinated with selected Class "A" Stations in the inner-city area.

My staff will be sending you, in the immediate future, a copy of our Program Plan which will inform you of participating dealers. While the cooperating inner-city newspapers will help publicize the

Mr. Thomas Quinn
State Air Resources Board
March 4, 1975
Page 2

C.A.N. program, any Public Service announcements that the ARB can provide will be greatly appreciated. The people of the greater Los Angeles inner-city area would be grateful for any support you can provide in making our "Clean Air Now" program a success.

Sincerely,

B & S PRODUCTS, INC.



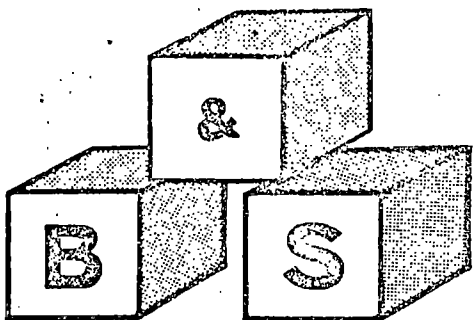
L. R. Beadle
President

LRB/mak

cc: Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
John White, Assembly Transportation Committee

APPENDIX B

LETTER
TO
PARTICIPATING MANUFACTURER(S)



Products, Inc.

March 6, 1975

P.O. BOX 37247

• LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90037 •

(213) 751-8105

Mr. C. V. Swanson, Jr.
Air Quality Products, Inc.
950 North Main Street
Orange, CA 92667

Dear Mr. Swanson:

Recognizing the difficulty a large number of low income people will have in complying with the NOx retrofit program, B & S Products, Inc. has joined with some community groups in Los Angeles to address ourself to that concern. We have formulated a core group called the Greater Los Angeles Minority Council and have developed a plan that would effectively bring together the device manufacturers, like Air Quality Products, Inc., and reputable service dealers.

Our objective is to offer an emission control device, installation and certification to low and fixed income groups at a nominal fee of approximately \$12.00. This type of program will overcome the obstacle of cost the NOx retrofit program poses for many low and fixed income people in the "inner-city" areas.

I am soliciting your cooperation in making available to B & S Products the "Kar Kit" NOx control device which your organization manufactures and sells. We ask that you provide that system to B & S Products, Inc. for a unit cost of \$2.00 for exclusive distribution in low income and minority communities. B & S Products, Inc. would reserve the right to resale the devices at a slightly higher list price but not to exceed the normal market price to dealers.

B & S Products, Inc. would expect the normal billing process to apply, with but one exception: return privileges for all devices

Mr. C. V. Swanson, Jr.
Air Quality Products, Inc.
March 6, 1975
Page 2

distributed by B & S to dealers and not so installed. This would provide an added incentive for dealers to participate in the program.

Sincerely,

B & S PRODUCTS, INC.

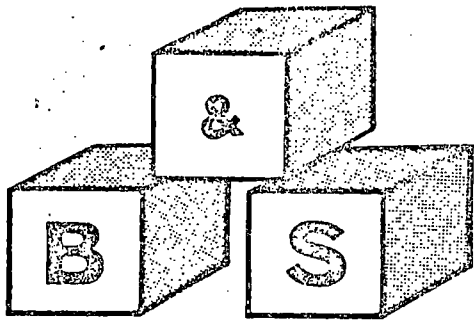
A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "L. R. Beadle".

L. R. Beadle
President

LRB/mak

APPENDIX C

LETTER
TO
POTENTIAL DEALERS



Products, Inc.

March, 1975

P.O. BOX 37247

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90037

(213) 751-8105

Dear Dealer:

This letter is your "passport" to increased earnings! It opens the door to increased business, but with a minimum of effort. As an independent dealer serving a minority community, you have been selected to participate in a program that will enable low income people driving 1966-1970 vehicles to better comply with the current NOx retrofit program at a nominal cost.

A number of civic and public service agencies have joined in consortium with B & S Products, Inc. and the manufacturer of the least expensive accredited NOx device in order to overcome the obstacle of cost confronting low income people. We plan to offer the device, installation and certification for a maximum of \$12.00. Nine of the twelve dollars would go to the dealer for installation and certification which we estimate should take less than 10 minutes per vehicle on the average.

Participating agencies will direct their qualifying customers to those dealers that have been selected to participate in the "Clean Air Now" (C.A.N.) Program. This is basically what we mean by "-- increased business potential-but with a minimum of effort".

An evening informational meeting for selected dealers is scheduled in early March. This meeting will provide dealers with a full understanding of the program and the device(s) being offered. Please indicate your interest in attending this meeting by filling out the attached form. Dealer participation will be limited, so consider it today.

DETACH AND RETURN

Please include me, without obligation on my part, in the next informational meeting...

• Business Name _____

• Business Address _____

City

Zip

• Telephone Number _____

• Dealer's Name (Print) _____

Last

First

Initial

• Name of Representative
(if different) _____

Last

First

Initial

RETURN TO: B & S PRODUCTS, INC. - P. O. Box 37247

Los Angeles, CA 90037

ATTN: C.A.N.

APPENDIX D

INITIAL LISTING
OF
PARTICIPATING DEALERS

INITIAL LISTING OF PARTICIPATING DEALERS

SAMUEL W. JACOBS AUTO REPAIR
2178 HYDE PARK
LOS ANGELES (213) 296-8777
SAMUEL JACOBS, PROPRIETOR

L. A. SAFETY LANE
750 E. MANCHESTER
LOS ANGELES (213) 750-1188
CLAUDE CHESSMORE, PROPRIETOR

MIDAS MUFFLER
1511 N. LONG BEACH BLVD.
COMPTON (213) 638-8592
TERRY THUNDERBURK, PROPRIETOR

PALMER UNION SERVICE
1900 S. BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES (213) 747-7976
RUSSELL J. PALMER, PROPRIETOR

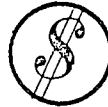
APPENDIX E

PROPOSED
DISCOUNT COUPON

Redeemable at Participating
Dealer Only

Total Cost \$12.00

DISCOUNT COUPON



for
Installation of an
Accredited Motor Vehicle
Pollution Control Device
for
1966-1970 Vehicles

-KAR KIT-

"Affix Stamp of
Particular Participating Agency"

NOTE: Redemption through an agency not listed with B & S Products, Inc. will not be honored. This coupon and \$12.00 presented to authorized dealers will entitle the bearer to the following:

- 1) Installation of a Kar Kit NOx emission control device.
- 2) Certificate of Compliance.

More expensive devices are available at the option of the vehicle owner/coupon bearer.

The following information is to be provided by the registered owner and dealer:

Name _____ Tele.No. _____
 Last First Ini.

Address _____
 Street City Zip

Vehicle _____
 Model Year

NEWS RELEASE:

SMOG DEVICES - DISCOUNTED

SAVE \$ \$ \$

Recognizing the difficulty a large number of low income people will have in complying with the NOx retrofit program, (name of agency) has joined with some other Community Action Agencies in Los Angeles to address ourselves to that concern.

We have formulated a core group called the Greater Los Angeles Minority Council and have developed a plan that will bring together the manufacturers of the least expensive smog devices and reputable service dealers. The objective is to offer the device, installation and certification to low income groups at a nominal cost of \$12.00; thereby overcoming the obstacle of cost the NOx program poses for low income people.

We are not going to argue the merits for or against the NOx retrofit program. (The fact is the NOx program is a state law and you must comply if you drive a 1966-70 car.) We are addressing ourselves solely to reducing the cost of the NOx program to low income groups.

Inner-city residents must concern themselves with the pollution problem. We should be concerned about the long-range effect pollution has on the mind, body and spirit of our children - born and unborn. And it goes without saying that we are concerned about the out-of-pocket cost to us individually; but we must consider the fact that we are the ones who will suffer the most from this damnable phenomenon if the present program and others yet to come to eliminate air pollution are not instituted as soon as possible.

NEWS RELEASE:

Page 2

For further information about this plan to aid low income groups comply with the NOx retrofit law, contact (name contact person and telephone number).

Mrs. Henderson (213-750-5220) or Mrs. Williams (213-753-3155) at the Greater Los Angeles Minority Council; or Gene Cone (916-322-2990) at the California State Air Resources Board.

Alonso

(Monterey)

Association of Black College Faculty and Staff of Southern California

P. O. BOX 662 ◦ LOMITA, CALIFORNIA 90717

April 15, 1975

Mr. Julian Dixon
State Assemblyman, 49th District
State Capitol
Sacramento, Ca. 95814

Dear Mr. Dixon:

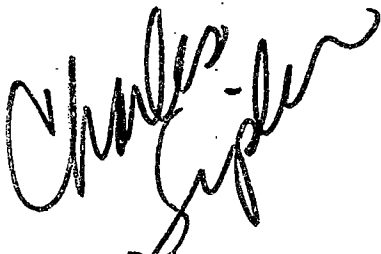
The Association of Black College Faculty and Staff of Southern California (ABCFS) was founded about six years ago, in response to the increased Black presence on college campuses. Generally, the purpose of the Association is to advance the interests of Black people in higher education, especially in Southern California. Our interests include; maintaining financial support for Black students, affirmative action, protection of Black Studies programs, and developing a philosophy of Black education.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which we have written to Governor Brown. To date, he has not responded. But you can be sure that we will keep him apprised of our views on various matters affecting Black education. We are also trying to get in touch with Black college faculty and staff in other parts of California. Any information you can send us regarding this or any other questions relating to Black people in higher education would be greatly appreciated. If we can be of assistance to you in any way, please do not hesitate to let us know. We shall keep you on our mailing list.

Sincerely,

Alonzo N. Smith

Alonzo N. Smith
President, 1974-75,
ABCFS



Date:

June 5, 1975

TO:

Black Area Council Presidents
Concerned Citizens For Community Action (CCCA)

Councilman Gilbert Lindsay
District #9

Councilman Robert Farrell
District #8

Councilman David Cunningham
District #10

Honorable Thomas Bradley
Mayor, City of Los Angeles

Honorable Augustus Hawkins
Congressman, District #29

Honorable Yvonne (Braithwaite) Burke
Congresswoman, District #28

Supervisor Kenneth Hahn
Second District

Senator Mervyn M. Dymally
President of the Senate

Honorable Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
Governor of California

Senator Nate Holden
District #30

Assemblyman Willie Brown
District #17

Assemblyman Julian Dixon
District #49

Assemblyman Bill Greene
District #47

Assemblyman Leon D. Ralph
District #48

TO: Senator Alan Cranston
Senator John Tunney
Congressman Ronald V. Dellums
District #8
Mr. Charlie Knox, Special Assistant to
Congressman Augustus Hawkins

FROM: GLACAA Black Caucus *Augustus*

SUBJECT: OEO INSTRUCTION 6400-01 VS. CSA/OEO REGION IX
SPECIAL CONDITION NO. 15 AND THE GREATER
LOS ANGELES COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY RE-DISTRICTING
PLAN AND PROCEDURES

The Greater Los Angeles Community Action Agency is in violation of OEO/CSA Instruction 6400-01 Part C, Section 3 (A).

We demand that GLACAA publicly admit that the CSA, Region IX Special Condition 15, does not specify that the GLACAA must redistrict. Rather, the Special Condition directs the GLACAA "...submit to the Regional Office ..., a plan for determining the number of areas to be represented on the governing board, and for establishing the boundaries for each area". Should either the CSA, Region IX Office or the GLACAA persist in interpreting the Special Condition as an instruction for the GLACAA to redistrict, we should point out that such an instruction issued by the CSA, Region IX Office and carried out by the GLACAA will be subjected to a class action suit brought by a Black Consortium of Black Agencies (the Black Caucus Community Groups, etc.) as an Act of Collusion between the two parties, directed against the Black Poor People in the County of Los Angeles, and in violation of OEO Instruction 6400-01, Part C, 3 (c), which states in part:

"Selecting Representatives of the Poor - In the selection process, ... there should be maximum possible involvement of the low-income groups and individuals to be represented."

It further supports a broadscale participation of poor people and minority groups and seeks to allow for flexibility of implementation when it says:

"Any democratic selection process which insures maximum feasible participation of the poor is potentially acceptable. In all cases, attention should be given to the fair representation of significant minority groups within the community."

We suggest that in order to improve Black voting impact while maintaining equitable ethnic representative of the poor by implementing a plan of one (1) representative per 31,950 poor people in the following manner:

<u>AREA</u>	<u>POPULATION OF POOR PER AREA</u>	<u>APPROX. VOTING STRENGTH BY POPULATION</u>	<u>VOTING SEATS BY ETHNIC REPRESENTATION</u>		
			<u>BLACK</u>	<u>CHICANO</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
1	30,327	1	1		
2	52,546	1 1/3		1	
3	80,888	2 1/2	2	1	
4	80,204	2 1/2	1	2	
5	88,634	3	1	2	
6	37,446	1	1		
7	113,095	4	2	1	1
8	45,684	1 1/3	1		
9	65,393	2	1	1	
10	<u>44,892</u>	1 1/3	<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	639,109	SUB-TOTALS	10	9	1
		TOTAL	20 Seats		

We strongly disagree with the plan that GLACAA is contemplating which changes the ten (10) poverty planning areas to approximately 63,000 poor per area. This method will seriously hamper and disrupt the programs in the Black community and alter the distribution of funds.

We urge you to use your influence to call a halt to this plan until the Black community can provide its input.

*Based on GLACAA Research data
and the Black Caucus break-out
of that data.

cc: Ralph D. Fertig
GLACAA Board of Directors
L.A. County Board of Supervisors
L.A. City Council Persons
Dr. Eugene Gonzales

LOS ANGELES ADDRESS
9512 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90002

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
ROOM 3151, STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

Assembly California Legislature

LEON RALPH
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY, FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT

Chairman
Assembly Rules Committee



COMMITTEES
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND
COMMERCE
CHAIRMAN, JOINT COMMITTEE ON
RULES
HEALTH
SUBCOMMITTEES
UNEMPLOYMENT DISABILITY
INSURANCE
MENTAL HEALTH AND
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES
MEMBER
STATEWIDE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON SICKLE CELL ANEMIA
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Memorandum

June 25, 1975

Honorable Evelle J. Younger
Attorney General
State of California
555 Capitol Mall
Suite 550
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Mr. Younger:

I am taking this opportunity to express my dismay and great concern over the recent news reports that continue to surface regarding the City of Taft. Further, I want to take this opportunity to suggest that as I interpret the U.S. Constitution, I must conclude Black students at Taft Junior College have had their privileges abridged.

Article XIV, Section I, of the U.S. Constitution states, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person its jurisdiction of the equal protection of laws."

As we look at the situation in Taft, we are told police are acting as accomplices to removing young Blacks from town, rather than attempting to restore order. We are told that the privilege of going to college is being denied to a certain ethnic group and every indication is there is no sign of immediate relief. The Dean of Students at Taft has been quoted by the Los Angeles Times, (6/13/75) as saying, "The problem now is to rebuild an atmosphere

Honorable Evelle J. Younger
June 25, 1975
Page 2

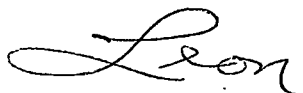
where students can receive an education without fear for their lives. That may be difficult." We are made aware that the local editor of the "Midway Driller" was beaten, because he pointed out the behavior of the Taft citizens was like that of the Klu Klux Klan. To date, we are told no arrests have been made even though man has been identified.

The negative publicity, describing the abuse of human and civil rights is something we as a state or a nation cannot and must not tolerate. To do so is to encourage chaos, racism, frustration, denial of privileges and unnecessary confusion. If our constitution has any substance, we must move swiftly to correct this injustice.

I, therefore, urge you to take swift investigative action to correct what obviously appears to be a situation that lacks any form of justice.

Any consideration given will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



LEON RALPH

LR/dc

cc: Honorable Edward Levi, United States Attorney General
Charles A. Barrett, Chief Deputy Attorney General
Black Legislative Caucus Members
Honorable Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor
Honorable Mervyn M. Dymally, Lt. Governor
Mrs. Ruth Washington, Publisher/Business Manager,
Los Angeles Sentinel

(minorities)
General
GREATER LOS ANGELES COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

314 WEST SIXTH STREET • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90014 • PHONE 629-5511

May 22, 1975

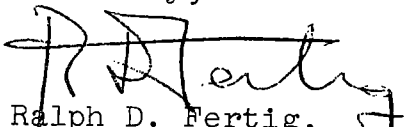
Dear Friend:

Many Americans have been dismayed at the negative reaction of a minority of our citizens to the influx of political refugees from Indochina who are for the most part innocent victims of our nation's ill-advised foreign policy.

As an expression of concern about the welfare of our newest immigrants, the Greater Los Angeles Community Action Agency Board of Directors adopted the enclosed resolution on May 12, 1975.

We hope that you will take similar action to create a more hospitable environment for those whose lives have been uprooted and are now seeking to establish a new existence in a foreign land.

Sincerely,


Ralph D. Fertig,
Executive Director

RDF/gv

RESOLUTION ON REFUGEES FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA

WHEREAS, the influx of approximately 130,000 South Vietnamese and Cambodians into this country has spawned a growing climate of racism directed at those refugees and at Asian people in general, and

WHEREAS, the current evacuation of South Vietnamese people recall the period in this country's history when exclusionary acts prevented immigration of Asians, and

WHEREAS, the reaction to the refugees also brings to mind a period in our history in the State of California when over 110,000 Japanese-Americans were forcibly relocated to ten concentration camps across the nation, and

WHEREAS, the current anti-South Vietnamese refugee reaction has as its basis the same rationale used against Asian people during prior periods in our history, that is, one based on unfounded social-economic fears, and

WHEREAS, our democracy is founded on the humanistic principles which have created a nation of diversified races, colors and creeds, indeed a culturally pluralistic country, and

WHEREAS, we have opened our arms in the past for the refugees of the Hungarian and Cuban conflicts, and

WHEREAS, the Greater Los Angeles Community Action Agency has and will continue to be concerned about the plight of the poor and the oppressed, and

WHEREAS, the Greater Los Angeles Community Action Agency has and will continue to take positions in regard to the oppressed and repressed for humanitarian reasons,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Greater Los Angeles Community Action Agency supports a humanistic, open-arms approach to the South Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees and encourages similar groups and organizations to move forward to provide every assistance possible to aid in the transition from refugee to productive persons in this society.

Adopted May 12, 1975
Greater Los Angeles Community
Action Agency
Board of Directors



KGO RADIO EDITORIAL

REMEMBER THE SOUTH!

California's head should be hanging in shame.

Two of the most flagrant cases of racial discrimination in a decade recently occurred in Kern County and Carmel.

In one, thirteen Black college athletes were literally ridden out of town by the all-White citizenry. In the other, eight Black high school students were forced out of their special college prep project by citizen pressure and zoning laws.

These shameful displays make the "progressive" state of California in 1975 look like Mississippi in 1954.

The fact is this state lacks a single agency with the enforcement powers and the staff to prevent repeats of such outrages.

The answer: California urgently needs a State Human Rights Commission.

KGO dedicates its efforts to create one, starting here and now.

Broadcast 12 times July 17, 18, 1975

KGO Radio regularly broadcasts editorials on important issues of public interest, which are delivered by Vice President and General Manager Michael Luckoff. Your comments on these editorials are invited and the station welcomes requests for broadcast time from responsible representatives of contrasting views.

Lee Rashall, Editorial Director
An ABC Owned Radio Station
277 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102 (415) 863-0077



KGO RADIO EDITORIAL

THE GAP IN STATE GOVERNMENT

Despite many advances, racial rights are violated daily in every quarter of California. Discrimination, based on color, religion, sex and age, is still rampant.

Most incidents escape broad notice and inspire no official retribution. Shocking cases command attention, like the two involving rights of twenty-one black students in the towns of Taft and Carmel. So much so that both federal agents and the FEPC this week are investigating.

But the Fair Employment Practices Commission is set up to deal mainly in jobs and housing. Neither is a main issue in the cases cited.

And the FEPC can only conciliate. It lacks tough enforcement or punitive powers and is understaffed to retaliate against social discrimination.

However it's the only state agency charged with racial relations. KGO will propose a solution to that dilemma next.

Broadcast 12 times July 24, 25, 1975

KGO Radio regularly broadcasts editorials on important issues of public interest, which are delivered by Vice President and General Manager Michael Luckoff. Your comments on these editorials are invited and the station welcomes requests for broadcast time from responsible representatives of contrasting views.

Lee Rashall, Editorial Director
An ABC Owned Radio Station
277 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102 (415) 863-0077



KGO RADIO EDITORIAL

FOR THE GREATER GOOD

The California constitution purports to guarantee all citizens equal protection against discrimination. However, no single strong state agency exists to enforce that guarantee.

The federal government now must usually intervene, unless a case involves jobs or housing. We all know discrimination ranges far beyond those two essentials into numerous other life situations.

Our state should be equipped with its own Human Rights Commission to cope effectively with all cases of discrimination based on race, creed, sex or age. It should be independent from all other state agencies.

But no one wants, or needs, a new layer of bureaucracy. KGO proposes that the existing State Fair Employment Practices Commission, now overburdened, understaffed, weak in scope, function and power, be reorganized to fill the total needs. We will next suggest how.

Broadcast 18 times August 2, 3, 4, 1975

KGO Radio regularly broadcasts editorials on important issues of public interest, which are delivered by Vice President and General Manager Michael Luckoff. Your comments on these editorials are invited and the station welcomes requests for broadcast time from responsible representatives of contrasting views.

Lee Rashall, Editorial Director
An ABC Owned Radio Station
277 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102 (415) 863-0077



KGO RADIO EDITORIAL

HOW IT WOULD WORK

California law dealing with discrimination is inadequate, scattered and often inconsistent. It needs to be revised.

The new state Human Rights Commission which KGO is urging our Legislature to create by rewriting such laws, would go far beyond the present FEPC.

That agency cannot initiate investigations; it can only respond to complaints. It cannot prosecute even the worst offenders. It can only use its "good offices" to persuade discriminators to desist, and occasionally obtain back pay or restore lost housing.

But a revitalized FEPC, given broader and stronger mandate by statutes, as we propose, would wield firm enough authority to investigate all areas of discrimination, power to enforce tough statutes, and punitive force to obtain damages, even jail sentences where warranted.

We'll name the man we'd like to see lead this new direction for state government, in a closing editorial.

Broadcast 12 times August 5, 6, 1975

KGO Radio regularly broadcasts editorials on important issues of public interest, which are delivered by Vice President and General Manager Michael Luckoff. Your comments on these editorials are invited and the station welcomes requests for broadcast time from responsible representatives of contrasting views.

Lee Rashall, Editorial Director
An ABC Owned Radio Station
277 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102 (415) 863-0077



KGO RADIO EDITORIAL

LET'S GET UNDERWAY

California's Legislature has just reconvened. KGO urges it to attack the widespread challenge of discrimination in this state.

We need an independent, fulltime Human Rights Commission. It should replace the FEPC and should be vastly stronger than that limited agency.

The logical man to initiate the necessary legislation is Los Angeles Assemblyman Julian Dixon. He is black. He is chairman of the majority Democratic caucus of the Assembly. He represents one of the most racially mixed districts in the state. And he is committed to fight discrimination.

KGO asks Dixon to introduce the bill. We ask the lawmakers to perfect it and pass it. And we ask Governor Brown then to appoint able Human Rights Commissioners who are truly sensitive to the basic issues at stake, and insensitive to political bias.

All of that will bring the "New Spirit" which the new governor has promised to the state far closer to reality.

Broadcast 12 times August 7, 8, 1975

KGO Radio regularly broadcasts editorials on important issues of public interest, which are delivered by Vice President and General Manager Michael Luckoff. Your comments on these editorials are invited and the station welcomes requests for broadcast time from responsible representatives of contrasting views.
Lee Rashall, Editorial Director
An ABC Owned Radio Station
277 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102 (415) 863-0077

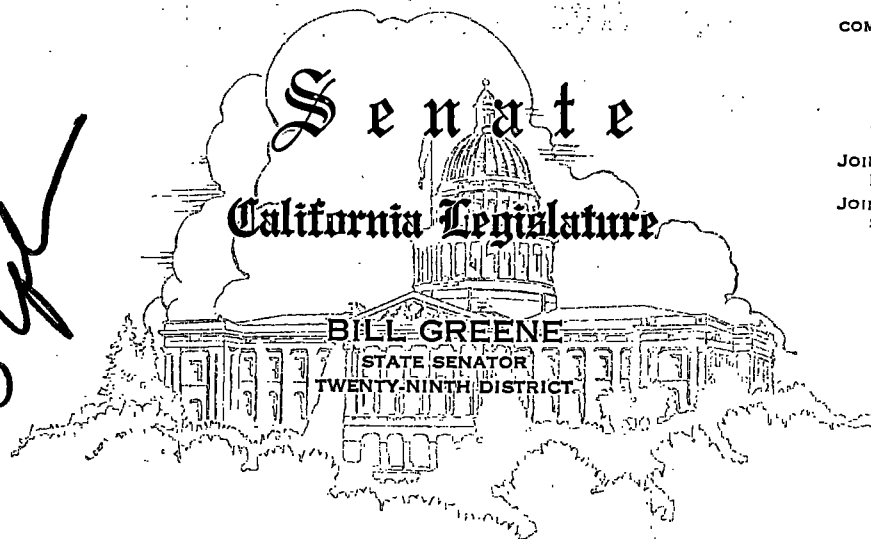
STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 4089
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
PHONE: (916) 445-2104

2622 S. WESTERN AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90018
PHONE: (213) 620-5600

JIM SHELTON
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

BOB NEORCH
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

Handwritten signature: Bob Neorch



COMMITTEES
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
ELECTIONS AND REAPPORTIONMENT
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS

JOINT COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING
JOINT COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL SOCIAL
SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1972

GLORIA FLENTROY
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

July 29, 1975

Assemblyman Julian Dixon
Room 5016, Capitol Building
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Julian:

This is response to your communication of July 22, 1975,
relating to the Taft City affair.

I am in complete agreement with your and Leon's thinking,
and assure you of my full cooperation and participation,
as relates to this matter.

Additionally, I think we should request the involvement
of the Governor's Office.

Please advise me on whatever moves the Caucus will make.

Respectfully,

Handwritten signature: Bill

BILL GREENE
Member of the Senate
California Legislature
Twenty-Ninth District

BG/alh

EVELLE J. YOUNGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA



minutes

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice

555 CAPITOL MALL, SUITE 550

SACRAMENTO 95814

AUG 4 1975

Lorna P. Hill, President
Bay Area Association of Black
Social Workers
P. O. Box 15254
San Francisco, California 94115

Dear Ms. Hill:

We are in receipt of your letter of June 18, 1975 concerning the Memorial Day weekend incident at Taft, California.

After our preliminary inquiry into that incident, it has been determined that a full scale investigation by the Department of Justice is necessary. We note your concern and the concerns of others about the incident and, therefore, feel required to find out all of the facts concerning the matter. We welcome the support of the local law enforcement agencies during our investigation.

If you have any further information or questions concerning this matter, please contact Assistant Attorney General Robert H. O'Brien in our Los Angeles office, 213-620-2494, or Ray Lauritzen, Chief, Bureau of Investigation, in Sacramento, 916-445-9375.

Very truly yours,

EVELLE J. YOUNGER
Attorney General

EJY:j sf

cc: Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Julian C. Dixon
Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally
Senator Bill Greene
Dr. Wilson Riles
Charles Wilson (FEPC)

Verna Canson (NAACP)
Ruth Washington, LA Sentinel
Walter G. McKee, Chief
of Police, Taft, CA
Albert M. Leddy, DA, Kern Co.
Sheriff Al Loustalot,
Kern Co.

H. Dec 8/19
12:13

The California Black Commission on Alcoholism was formed initially as a steering committee to the State Office of Alcohol Program Management. The formation of this committee was spearheaded by the foresight of Mr. Loren Archer, Director, State Office of Alcohol Program Management, who observed that the California State Alcoholism Plan excluded consideration for special target populations, namely Blacks, Chicanos, Indians and Women.

The Office of Alcohol Program Management identified approximately twenty-five Blacks directly involved in the field of alcoholism and sponsored a series of developmental meetings, the first held during the month of April, 1974. Under the guidance of the Office of Alcohol Program Management, the steering committee identified several problem areas related to alcoholism in Black communities and determined its relationship with the State of California as one charged with the formation and recommendation of policies and goals regarding prevention, control and treatment of alcohol abuse and alcoholism in the Black community. Further, the committee determined that it would develop and conduct activities specifically aimed to meet the identified goals and objectives.

Formal efforts to structure the committee took place in June 1974 during which time the committee chose to organize itself as a private non-profit corporation. The committee approved the articles of incorporation for the primary purpose to provide activities in the Black community regarding alcoholism education, training and research. Specifically, the committee chose to perform the activities to:

1. Improve communications among education, health and welfare workers who provide care for those adversely affected by the use of alcohol or who are engaged in administration or training in the field of alcohol induced problems;
2. Improve quality of health care for Blacks adversely affected by use of alcohol;
3. Encourage investigation into methods to improve the effectiveness of various treatment modalities for Black alcoholics and of methods for preventing the development or worsening of alcohol related problems in the Black community; and
4. Improve quality of training for those who provide care for Black alcoholics or who are responsible for administration of public education concerning alcoholism.

Immediately following incorporation, the California Black Commission on Alcoholism submitted a proposal to the California Office of Alcohol Program Management to address areas in the Black community such as treatment system elements; planning, funding and managerial skills; education, prevention, training; ecology and environment of the Black community and their effects upon the nature, extent and development of alcoholism within that community; research and evaluation; legal.

Specifically, the California Black Commission on Alcoholism identified seven geographical regions within the State and proposed to conduct the following activities during fiscal year of 1974-75 at regional levels:

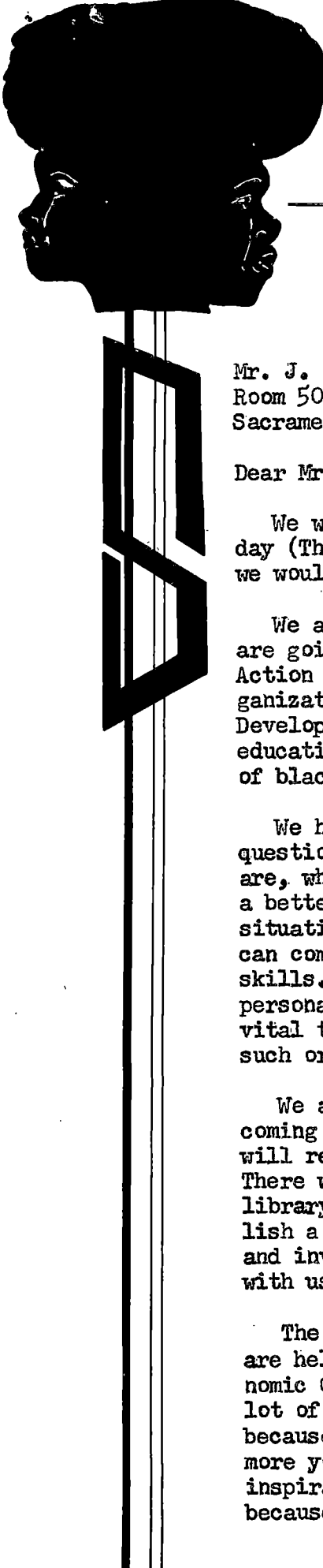
1. Sponsor seven regional mini-conferences for the purposes of identifying and prioritizing problems/issues pertaining to alcoholism in the Black community;
2. To identify and prioritize training needs;
3. To organize regional advisory committees to the California Black Commission on Alcoholism;
4. Conduct attitudinal studies within the seven regions to determine the prevailing attitudes toward Black alcoholics and alcoholism in the Black community; and
5. Compile statewide directory of Black resources and interested citizens.

With funding from the Office of Alcohol Program Management, the California Black Commission on Alcoholism has sponsored four conferences during which Blacks identified and prioritized problems pertaining to alcoholism.

Whereas the problems identified could be classified as "general" problems - the uniqueness attached to them is "BLACK" i.e., there are definitely cultural and environmental conditions which Blacks perceive contribute to the incidence of alcoholism in the community. Such a perception cannot be overlooked; it must be considered during the overall alcoholism planning process.

David J. Johnson
Acting President
California Black Commission on Alcoholism
930 Piner Road
Santa Rosa, California 95401
707 528-1195

(Minorities)
gen



black look action committee

p. o. box 11331, santa rosa, ca. 95406

August 29, 1975

Mr. J. Charles Siplin
Room 5016, State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95811

Dear Mr. Siplin,

We would like to thank you for spending time talking with us yesterday (Thursday). Enclosed is some of the literature on BLAC/BYRD, and we would like to show you some more materials when you visit us.

We are not sure how well we explained ourselves to you, and so we are going to describe BLAC/BYRD to you all over again! The Black Look Action Committee/Black Youth Research and Development, a non-profit organization, is a group of young people working to create a Community Development Center here in Sonoma County concerned with assisting the educational, financial, personal, and recreational needs and interests of black youth.

We have gone everywhere in the Santa Rosa area with questions and questionnaires talking to youth to try to find out what their problems are, what they would like to do and how they think our city can become a better place for them to live. It is our intention to find out the situation and do something about it: create a Center where young blacks can come and feel welcome, make friends, join in activities, learn new skills. We want to create a place where they can receive academic help, personal guidance, and the care, interest, support and encouragement so vital to positive self-development. The need is great and there is no such organization existing in Santa Rosa or Sonoma County.

We are very excited about our program and we feel things are really coming together. Recently we found a 'nest' for BLAC/BYRD: a house we will rent for \$250 a month, roomy, well-structured and ideally located. There we will set up our offices, switchboard, study room, workshops, library, eating and recreational facilities and lounge. We plan to publish a newsletter, show films, hold classes, have dances and dinners, and invite various people in to give lectures or just to enjoy a visit with us.

The community is enthusiastic about BLAC/BYRD, schools and churches are helping us in any ways they can, and Sonoma County People for Economic Opportunity is giving us financial assistance as well as an awful lot of care, interest, . . . and love. We need all the help we can get because with more aid we can increase and extend our programs and reach more youth- and their mothers and fathers. We want to be an example and inspiration to black youth in other communities who may think that just because things are bad they have to stay that way.



black look action committee

p. o. box 11331, santa rosa, ca. 95406

Mr. Siplin, we are looking forward to hearing from you , and we hope you will come down to see us soon. We have no telephone yet, but some of us are always at the Center cleaning and setting-up. . .its at 250 Sebastopol Road (101 to Hwy 12 exit (toward Sebastopol), off at Dutton, left to first signal (Sebastopol Road), left on Sebastopol Road about a half block down, left side of street). Otherwise, you have our P.O. Box on the letterhead; 795-8890 (Georgetta); 544-7000 (Michael Harris, Director); 546-5811 (Lisa).

We have a slogan. It is "Help BLAC/BYRD F.L.Y.*" (*Fight for the Life of Youth). Again Mr. Siplin, thank you for you time.

Sincerely,

*Lisa Kay &
Georgetta Tisby*

Georgetta Tisby and Lisa Kay
for BLAC/BYRD



black look action committee

p. o. box 11331, santa rosa, ca. 95406

THE BLAC/BYRD PROJECT

In Sonoma County today, 1975, there are a lot of different programs that are supposed to help provide what the people need. Some are run by the government, and some by other groups, but none of these programs seem to be working for the needs of young black people. Sometimes the people running the programs don't want to deal with a lot of young blacks. Or, black people often are uneasy or unable to deal with other racial groups. Because of this, many of the needs of young black people are not being dealt with. A program by a group of young black people for young black people must be created.

BLAC/BYRD believes that young black people have two main needs: they need to develop their minds through education, and they need some money to help them along the way. BLAC/BYRD believes that we need to get black people in the community and in the schools together.

We want to find out the needs of black youth, and how to deal with those needs. We want to know what's already offered in the community. Then we're going to put together a plan to do two things. First, we're going to use more of the opportunities already in the community. Second, we're going to put together our own program, because if you want something done, 'you got to do it yourself'.

For the BLAC/BYRD to fly into the sky, we need the help of all black people. Please may we hear from you? Thank you.

* * *

- ☐ *I wish to contribute \$ _____ to BLAC/BYRD and be kept informed of its progress, programs, activities and events.
- ☐ I am able to offer suggestions and references for BLAC/BYRD to use.
- ☐ I wish to receive more information about BLAC/BYRD.

NAME: _____ PHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

*Please make check payable to BLAC/BYRD. All contributions are tax-deductable. A receipt will be forwarded to you. Again, thank you.



black look action committee

p. o. box 11331, santa rosa, ca. 95406

HAVE YOU HEARD?

YOUNG BLACK PEOPLE OF SONOMA COUNTY NEED A PLACE TO GO
AND NOT JUST TO A PARTY OR AN EXPENSIVE SHOW

THEY NEED A PLACE FOR HEALTH AND RECREATION
THEY ALSO NEED A PLACE FOR EDUCATIONAL MOTIVATION

WHERE A JUNKEY CAN GO AND GET HELP FROM HIS FRIENDS
WHERE A TROUBLED PERSON COULD GO AND DISCUSS HIS SINS

SOMEPLACE AN ATHLETE COULD WORKOUT FOR HIS TEAM
SOMEPLACE WHERE A SISTER COULD FINISH SEWING UP A SEAM

A SHELTERED ACTIVITY PLACE FOR WHEN IT RAINS
SOMEPLACE WHERE WE WON'T BE SHACKLED AND CHAINED

FACILITIES TO PROMOTE EDUCATION FOR THE COMMUNITY
YOU SEE IT'S VERY IMPORTANT THAT WE HAVE OUR UNITY

CAUSE WHEN YOU'RE YOUNG YOU TEND TO JIVE
UNAWARE OF SURVIVAL TACTICS TO KEEP YOU ALIVE

BUT WHEN YOU HAVE GUIDANCE YOU BEGIN TO SEE THE LIGHT
YOU LEARN ALL THE FUNDAMENTALS OF LIVING JUST RIGHT

AN ORGANIZATION HAS FORMED OF PEOPLE WHO REALLY CARE
ABOUT OUR YOUTH GETTING LOCKED UP IN LOS GUILICOS OR SOMEWHERE

THEY ASKED ME TO WRITE THIS POEM JUST TO SEND OUT THE WORD
ABOUT THE GROUP THAT'S CALLED BLAC/BYRD

THE PRELIMINARY STAGES OF BLAC/BYRD HAVE JUST BEGUN
AND HOPEFULLY SOON ALL THE THINGS THEY WANT WILL BE DONE

BUT BLAC/BYRD NEEDS HELP FROM ALL AROUND
MIGHT EVEN HAVE TO JAM UP GOVERNOR BROWN

THE BLACK YOUTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE WILL DO ALL IT CAN
TO GATHER INFORMATION AND COME UP WITH THE PLANS

BUT TO MAKE IT ALL WORK, IT'S ALL UP TO YOU
TO GIVE YOUR SUPPORT UNTIL THIS PROJECT IS THROUGH

IDEAS, FUNDS, VOLUNTEER HELP, WE NEED IT ALL
CAUSE YOU KNOW TOGETHER WE STAND AND DIVIDED WE FALL

SO ALL I WANTED TO DO WAS TO PASS THE WORD
SO WE COULD SPREAD THE WINGS OF SUPPORT FOR BLAC/BYRD

BLAC/BYRD

"BLAC/BYRD is yet to hatch," in the words of Michael Harris, head of the new organization incubating in the Head Start office in Coddington, but its members are vigorously pecking at the shell.

The group composed of young black persons may be said to have had as mother hen the former Youth Council of Sonoma County

Jobs lead list of targeted goals

People for Economic Opportunity a few years ago.

Both Harris and his current second-in-command, Henry Porter, were members of that council.

The needs of disadvantaged youth which the Youth Council attempted to meet still exist

Harris says. Hence, the Black Look Action Committee/Black Youth Research and Development (BLAC/BYRD) is forming.

The 20-member group is in the information-gathering stage, surveying both black youth and existing community resources to assess needs of the youth and the extent to which the public agencies serve them.

Working on this and other aspects of the developing project are eight persons funded by the Neighborhood Youth Corps, four funded by Santa Rosa Junior College's work study program, and several volunteers, including Harris.

Two hundred youth surveys have been distributed in the Wright district, South Park, Roseland, and other parts of Santa Rosa, and the workers say 100-125 have been returned by 12-25 year olds.

"Basically, they prove the need for a program," says Lisa Kay, showing a folder of completed questionnaires in which young blacks list desires for jobs, "a place to go," a place for black youth "to get their heads together," recreation, equality, "education."

"They want jobs," replies Harris when asked what questionnaires show to be the primary need.

The second need seen by Harris is a community center which black youth can call their home away from home — can relate to each other in a positive way — not all-black, but basically their home.

"Programs done by the dominant group do not, by and large, have benefit for the black people," Harris says, though agencies are still being interviewed on this point.

They claim that agencies being asked to estimate number of black youths in their programs return answers of "not very many."

Porter develops this theme by claiming "you don't see any black faces" at local recreational programs — though he praises the YMCA Outreach Program — and says he gets the feeling of "What are you doing here?"

from some local agencies.

BLAC/BYRD itself needs a home. It is working out of the Head Start office while the latter has personnel on vacation, but must "move out to the next place we can find," Harris says, by September.

The group is looking for a donated building or donations of funds to pay rent on a place to continue the program and open a black center.

BLAC/BYRD is just one program run by the unincorporated Education Research and Development Association, Porter says.

Education, he stresses, is "something that you do, not something that's done for you."

He also speaks of trying to get black persons to give of themselves, particularly their time, for others.

"If you get 10 people to give up six minutes each, that's an hour," he says.

Other possible activities for BLAC/BYRD, members say, are social and cultural events, alcoholism and drug abuse programs, work with delinquent youth, economic development projects, and public events.

Both of the coordinators attended Santa Rosa Junior College and have college degrees earned this year.

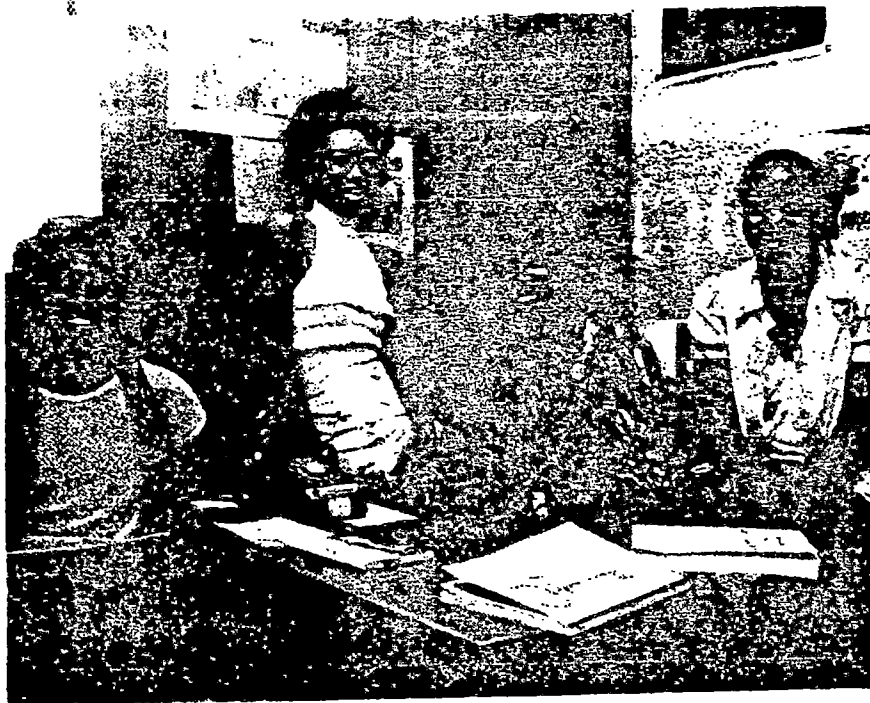
Harris, 22, has a B.A. in communications and public policy from the University of California at Berkeley. He gives his title with the organization as Director of Operations.

Porter, 24, has a B.A. in sociology from California State College, Sonoma. However, he lists the Youth Council as an important part of his education.

From it, he says, he learned organization, parliamentary procedures, "how to rent a building and run a program," and similar practical techniques.

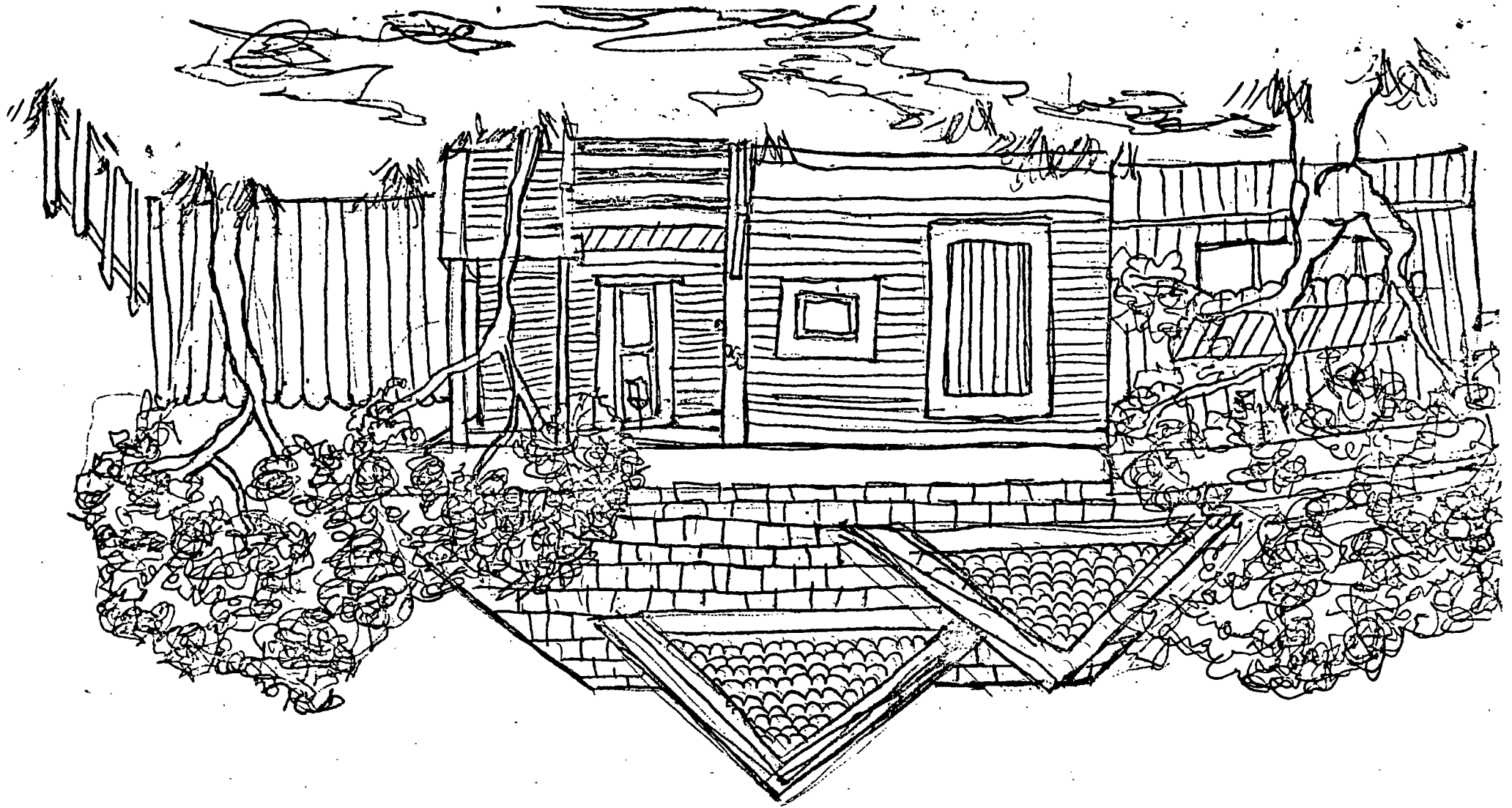
Rhonda Woods is secretary of the group. Willard Porter is chairman of Black Look Action Committee.

"Anything that's done to get black youth together helps get the community together," concludes Henry Porter.



BLAC/BYRD ORGANIZERS

Henry Porter, Rhonda Woods, Michael Harris, Debbie Crawford



Also a rough sketch of
our Community Center at
250 Delaware Ave
Dante Room

* WHERE YOUR DONATED DOLLAR WILL GO *

In order to help us do effective work we need:

- * COMMUNITY CENTER RENT MONEY (250 a month)
- * TRANSPORTATION AND DRIVERS
- * FILE CABINET AND FOLDERS
- * REFERENCE BOOKS AND MATERIALS
- * TWO GOOD DICTIONARIES
- * TYPEWRITER
- * STAPLER, PAPER AND PENS
- * MONEY TO COVER PRINTING COSTS
- * BOOKSHELVES
- * MAGAZINE AND NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS
- * PROJECTOR, SCREEN AND FILMS
- * MATERIALS TO FIX CENTER (PAINT, FABRIC FOR CURTAINS)
- * POOL TABLE AND PING-PONG TABLE
- * BLACKBOARDS
- * POSTERS
- * VOLUNTEER HELP
- * CASH MONEY TO PAY STIPENDS FOR WORKERS

We ask you to please donate. The people who will benefit are yourselves and the young people who would otherwise be out on the street. These materials will be used to keep these youth doing something worthwhile, constructive, and OFF the street.

Your donations are tax-deductable and very much appreciated. A receipt will be forwarded to you. Please write us:

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CENTER
P.O. BOX 11331
Santa Rosa, California 95406

THANK YOU.

BCA Charles

Minorities
Fund

CALIFORNIA BLACK COMMISSION ON ALCOHOLISM

609 SOUTH WESTMORELAND AVENUE • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90005 • (213) 381-5688

September 16, 1975

File

Assemblyperson Julian C. Dixon
State Capitol, Room 5016
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Assemblyperson Dixon:

On August 19, 1975, I communicated with you by mailogram regarding the Black Commission's position on Senate Bill 204. Since that time I have received the enclosed correspondence which may be of interest to you. I feel that the enclosed substantiates the need for redistribution of alcoholism monies.

Sincerely,

Patricia A. Porter

Patricia A. Porter
Executive Director

/p

encs: Letter from Senator Arlen Gregorio dated September 15, 1975
Letter from George Staub dated September 15, 1975

Sacramento Address:
State Capitol
95814
(916) 445-0870

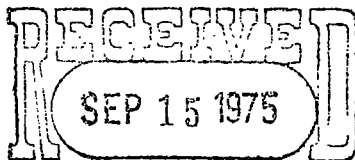
District Office Address:
1177 University Drive, Suite 2
Menlo Park, California 94025
(415) 323-8448

Senator
Arlen Gregorio

Tenth District

San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties

Committees:
Health and Welfare
Chairman
Education
Elections and Reapportionment
Governmental Organization



September 10, 1975

Indian Alcoholism Commission
Black Alcoholism Commission
Women's Alcoholism Commission
Spanish-Speaking Alcoholism Commission

Dear Friends:

This letter will attempt to respond to various concerns you have regarding funding for minority alcoholism programs in California, whether from the present \$21 million general fund budget for OAPM or Senate Bill 204 funds.

At this time, I do not support earmarking of SB 204 funds or general funds for such minority programs. I have made a commitment, recently repeated by my Administrative Assistant, Peter Herman, to the counties that they first must have the opportunity--as well as the responsibility-- to address the problems of minorities in their communities. That involves a two-way communication. The alcoholism administrator, advisory board and board of supervisors must have the chance to devise an alcoholism program they believe most appropriate for their county. As a constituent group in that county, you must provide these officials with information regarding your needs. This may require presentations before the advisory board, communication with the alcoholism administrator, and, if necessary, appearances before the board of supervisors.

SB 744, which I expect Governor Brown to sign, for the first time sets forth criteria for the allocation of state funds--whether general funds or SB 204 monies-- to counties. Such criteria includes, among others, the relative ethnic minority population of the county, the number of public drunkenness and drunk driving arrests in the county, and the number of off-sale licensed outlets which sell alcoholic beverages in the county. I think that in using these criteria and documenting your case, you may be able to demonstrate that

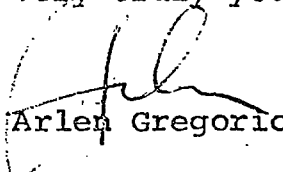
the county has not met your needs. I believe that you should first communicate your point of view through these county processes, and that the state should intervene under the provisions of SB 744, in the event the county does not meet its responsibility to address the alcoholism problems of an important element in the community. If various groups continue to apply directly to OAPM for funding, I foresee chaos at the state level. However, you have my personal commitment to fight for you in the case where a county has not fairly addressed the alcoholism problem of a minority group and that group has worked diligently within the process on the county level prescribed under SB 744.

I also believe that in addressing the alcoholism problems of minority groups, the state must take into account the amount of federal funds now received by such groups. Some of them may now receive less than their fair share of state funds, but may receive very adequate amounts of funding from NIAAA. If such funds are cut back, I will make every effort to work for increased state funding for those programs that have proved effective (SB 204, in my opinion, should not pick up the funding for every federally funded program that receives reduced funding next year).

I believe that it is imperative that the various commissions begin to document what results their commissions have accomplished. They also must become more acquainted with the other alcoholism groups throughout the state as well as people at the county level. Only with such cooperation will the state alcoholism program really begin to work.

I appreciate your support for SB 204 and the efforts you have made over the past year. We must all work closely together in the next few years to make significant progress in the fight against alcoholism.

Very truly yours,



Arlen Gregorio

AG:jj



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES • DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

313 NORTH FIGUEROA STREET • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

LISTON A. WITHERILL
DIRECTOR

MORRISON E. CHAMBERLIN
CHIEF DEPUTY

JOHN E. AFFELDT, M.D.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR

HEALTH SERVICES:

COMMUNITY HEALTH,
HOSPITALS,
MENTAL HEALTH,
COMPARATIVE VETERINARY
MEDICINE

REGIONS

CENTRAL

ROBERT E. TRANQUADA, M.D.
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
1100 N. MISSION ROAD
LOS ANGELES 90033

COASTAL

DONALD W. AVANT
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
1401 CHESTNUT AVENUE
LONG BEACH 90813

SAN FERNANDO- ANTELOPE VALLEY

DORRIS M. HARRIS, M.D.
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
7533 VAN NUYS BLVD.
ROOM 400, SOUTH TOWER
VAN NUYS 91405

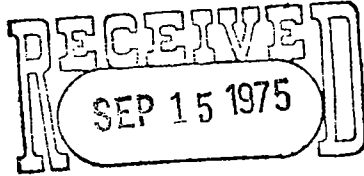
SAN GABRIEL

ALVIN J. KARP
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
11240 EAST VALLEY BLVD.
EL MONTE 91731

SOUTHEAST

MELVIN J. FLEMING
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
12020 COMPTON AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 90059

September 12, 1975



OFFICE OF ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM
6520 SUNSET BOULEVARD
HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA 90028
TELEPHONE 466-6417

Patricia A. Porter
Executive Director
California Black Commission on Alcoholism
609 S. Westmoreland Ave.
Los Angeles, California 90005

Dear Pat:

Senator Gregorio recently requested some information from my office on minority programs. The attached documents were developed as a response to his request and I thought you might like to share them.

It is interesting to note that 47 percent of our entire caseload in Los Angeles are non-White minorities. We spend \$1,729,559 on programs who have as a specific target group, minority populations. This is approximately one-fifth of our entire budget of \$8,062,135.

I trust this information will be of interest to you and look forward to working with you around the problems of minority people and alcohol abuse.

Cordially,

George E. Staub
Director

GES:clp

Enclosure

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
OFFICE OF ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM

CLIENT ADMISSIONS BY ETHNICITY

BY

OAAA FUNDED ALCOHOLISM PROGRAMS

January - June, 1975

Ethnicity	Client Admissions		L.A. County Population
	Number	Percent	Percent
TOTAL	8199	100.0	---
White	4342	53.0	67.1
Black	1508	18.4	10.8
Spanish Surname	2041	24.9	18.3
American Indian	223	2.7	0.3
Asian American	11	0.1	2.7
Other Non-White	74	0.9	0.6

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
OFFICE OF ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM

1975-76 PROGRAM BUDGET

MINORITY PROGRAMS

TOTAL - ALL MINORITIES

\$1,729,559

CHICANO

Total

664,469

1. Community Service Organization	Outpatient	107,999
2. ELA Health Task Force - ACCION	Info & Ref	66,956
3. ELA Recovery Home	Recovery Home	130,410
4. ELA Alcohol Rehabilitation Clinic	Outpatient	221,928
5. El Monte Alcoholic Rehab/Prev. Program	Outpatient	55,080
6. Rio Hondo Alcoholism Council	Info & Ref	35,000
7. Rio Hondo Area Action Council	Outpatient	35,000
8. Alcohol Council of ELA-ELA Youth Program	Info & Ref	12,096

BLACK

Total

721,298

1. Southwest Comprehensive Medical Corp	Outpatient	287,532
2. Drew-King Clinic (Place of the Family)	Outpatient	201,893
3. Mini 12-Step	Recovery Home	79,920
4. Avalon-Carver Community Center	Outpatient	15,981
5. Central City Comm. Mental Health (Wagon)	Recovery Home	102,827
6. Southeast Council on Alcoholism	Info & Ref	33,145

AMERICAN INDIAN

Total

186,532

1. American Indian Free Clinic (Main Artery)	Recovery Home	108,000
2. Urban Indian Counseling Project. (American Indian Free Clinic)	Outpatient	78,532

WOMEN

Total

119,874

1. Casa de las Amigas	Recovery Home	27,000
2. Women's Recovery House (Little House)	Recovery Home	92,874

TEENAGERS

Total

24,120

1. Alcoholism Council of San Fernando Valley Teenage Program	Education Info & Ref	24,120
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GAY

Total

13,266

1. Gay Community Services Center	Recovery Home	13,266
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BLACK AMERICANS TO SUPPORT ISRAEL COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

We, black Americans, have been guided throughout our long struggle for racial equality by certain fundamental principles. These include:

- * a commitment to democracy;
- * opposition to all forms of racial, religious and sex discrimination;
- * the conviction that denial of equal rights to any minority threatens not only every other minority but democracy itself.

These principles have led us to the following conclusions concerning the Israeli-Arab conflict and its bearing on American society:

1. We condemn the anti-Jewish "blacklist."

We have fought too long and too hard to root out discrimination from our land to sit idly while foreign interests import higotry into America. Having suffered so greatly from such prejudice, we consider most repugnant efforts by Arab states to use the economic power of their newly acquired oil wealth to boycott business firms that deal with Israel or that have Jewish owners, directors or executives, and to impose anti-Jewish preconditions for investments in this country.

2. We believe blacks and Jews have common interests in democracy and justice.

In the fight against discrimination, black Americans and American Jews have shared profound and enduring common interests that far transcend any differences between us. Jews through individuals and organizations have been among the most staunch allies in the struggle for racial justice sharing with us the conviction that equality is indivisible and that no minority is secure in its rights if the rights of any are impaired.

3. We support democratic Israel's right to exist.

The democratic values that have sustained our struggle in America are also the source of our admiration for Israel and her impressive social achievements. No nation is without imperfections. But Israel's are far outweighed by the freedom of her democratic society. Only in Israel, among the nations of the Middle East, are political freedoms and civil liberties secure. All religions are free and secure in their observance. Education is free and universal. Social welfare is highly advanced. Her communal farms (Kibbutzim) are models of social idealism, creative innovation, and cooperative spirit. Israel's labor movement, the Histadrut, has earned the deep respect of free trade unionists throughout the world. Together with other Americans, we enthusiastically join in reaffirming the rights of Israel to exist as a sovereign state.

4. Arab oil policies have had disastrous effects upon blacks in America and in Africa.

The impact of the massive increases in the price of oil has fallen disproportionately on the shoulders of black Americans. But we are not alone in our suffering. Millions of men, women and children in Black Africa face starvation because the economies of their countries, already crippled by drought, were further weakened because of oil price increases.

The chief cause of Black Africa's disastrous economic situation is the price that the Arabs are exacting for oil--at the same time that they give lip service to their commitment to "African solidarity." The Arab oil-producing states have offered only small loans to the Black African nations, and then only in return for humiliating political concessions.

Israel, small and isolated as it is, has done much to aid the economic developments of Black Africa through creative technical assistance programs.

5. We support peace through mutual recognition.

All of us long to see an end to the tragic Arab-Israeli conflict. We have learned from our struggle here in America that the only way to resolve a conflict of nationalities is through mutual acceptance and reconciliation. The Arabs have refused to accept the legitimacy of the state of Israel.

Israel has consistently demonstrated the desire to make concessions in the interest of peace with her Arab neighbors. But she has refused to accept conditions that would threaten her existence as an independent sovereign nation.

6. We support genuine Palestinian self-determination.

We support the rights of the Palestinians to genuine self-determination, but not at the expense of the rights of Jews to independence and statehood, and not at the command of economic blackmailers or of terrorists who would force their own "solution" at the point of a gun.

We have compassion for all who have suffered in this conflict, not least for the Palestinian refugees. But who can avoid asking why so many of these people continue to live in poverty in the midst of Arab oil wealth?

The spokesmen for the goal of self-determination for the Palestinians through the so-called Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) have not been elected. They represent only themselves. The P.L.O., like all terrorist groups, have turned their unbridled violence against anyone who gets in their way, including Palestinians, and who disagree with them. Who can forget the murder of Israeli athletes at the Olympic games, the bomb letters, the airplane hijackings and attacks on the ground, the sudden massacre of innocent civilians at the Tel Aviv airport?

Regardless of what the Arab world calls it, in the horrified shock of the people it is indiscriminate murder of innocents.

7. We will work for peace.

In the months ahead we will work for a just and stable peace, a peace that will not be a prelude to a new war but the beginning of an era of cooperation and good will between Israel and her Arab neighbors.

BLACK AMERICANS TO SUPPORT ISRAEL COMMITTEE
MEMBERS AS OF 'SEPTEMBER 9, 1975.

A. Philip Randolph
Chairman

Bayard Rustin
Director

Lionel Hampton
Treasurer

Hank Aaron

Reverend Ralph Abernathy
Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Clifford Alexander, Jr., Attorney

Alexander J. Allen
Deputy Executive Director
National Urban League

Mrs. Louis Armstrong

Arthur Ashe

Catherine and Count Basie

Daisy Bates, Director
Mitchellville O.E.O. Self-Help Project

Harry Belafonte

Howard E. Bennett, National Chairman
Citizens Committee for Martin Luther
King Holiday

Reverend William L. Bentley
Interfaith Interracial Council of
Clergy

McHenry Boatwright

James E. Booker, President
James E. Booker Associates, Inc.

William H. Bowe, Treasurer
New York City Central Labor Council

Ruth Bowen, President
Queens Booking Agency

Tom Bradley, Mayor
City of Los Angeles

Alfred L. Bright, Director of
Black Studies
Youngstown State University

John T. Burnell, Director
Mayor's Office of Labor Relations
New York City

Daniel Burrell, Jr., Professor
Department of Afro-American Studies
University of Wisconsin

Miriam Burton, Councillor
Actor's Equity Association

Dr. Eugene Callendar
Church of the Master, New York City

Roy Campanella

Robert F. Carroll, Vice President
The City College of New York

Lewis James Carter, III
Labor Affairs Director
National Urban League, Southern Region

Shirley Chisholm
Member of Congress
12th District, New York

William L. Clay
Member of Congress
1st District, Missouri

Gloster Current, Director
Branches and Field Administration
NAACP

Earl W. Davis, National Field Coordinator
Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO

Walter G. Davis, Director
Department of Education, AFL-CIO

C. L. Dellums, International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
AFL-CIO

Leonard DePauh, Director
Community Relations
Lincoln Center, New York City

James R. Dumpson, Administrator
Human Resource Administration and
Commissioner of Social Services
New York City

Roosevelt Dunning, Deputy Commissioner
for Community Affairs
New York City Police Department

Alfred G. Dunston, Jr., Bishop
A.M.E. Zion Church

Dr. Helen G. Edmonds
University Distinguished Professor
of History
North Carolina Central University

Ralph Ellison

James Farmer, President
Compass-Council on Minority Planning and
Strategy

Walter Fauntroy
Member of Congress
District of Columbia

Harold Ford
Member of Congress
8th Congressional District, Tennessee

Wendall Foster, President
City Wide Black Clergy
New York City

Alex Fuller, Director
Civil Rights Department
United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO

William S. Gary, Assistant to the
President
International Union of Electrical
Workers, AFL-CIO

Paul Gibson, Jr., Deputy Mayor
City of New York

Simeon Golar, Justice
Family Court of the State of New York

Raymond L. Gray, Sr., Director
Fair Practices Department
American Federation of Government
Employees, AFL-CIO

Ernest Green, Executive Director
Recruitment and Training Program

Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene, Emeritus
Professor of History
Lincoln University

Reverend Dr. James E. Gunther, Pastor
Lutheran Church of Transfiguration
New York City

Claude Harrison, Jr., Managing Editor
Philadelphia Tribune

Dorothy I. Height, President
National Council of Negro Women

Luther Henderson, Composer

Dr. Vivian Henderson, President
Clark College

Aaron E. Henry, President
Mississippi State Conference, NAACP

Richard Allen Hildebrand, Bishop
A.M.E. Church

Jesse Hill, Jr., President
Atlanta Life Insurance Company

Norman Hill, Executive Director
A. Philip Randolph Institute

Velma Hill, Vice President
American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO

J. Clinton Hoggard, Bishop
A.M.E. Zion Church

Dr. John L.S. Holloman, Jr., President
Health and Hospitals Corp.
New York City

William R. Hudgins, President
Hudgins Associates, Inc.

Dr. G. H. Hudson, Chairman
Department of History
Lincoln University

Monte Irvin, Staff Member
Office of the Commissioner of Baseball

Dr. Blyden Jackson, Professor of English
and Associate Dean of the Graduate
School
University of North Carolina at Chapel
Hill

Hal Jackson, Station Manager
WBLS-FM

Mattie J. Jackson, Vice President
International Ladies' Garment Workers
Union, AFL-CIO

Maynard Jackson, Mayor
City of Atlanta

Samuel Jackson, Attorney and Partner
Strook & Strook & Lavan

Gloria T. Johnson, Director of
Education and Women's Activities
International Union of Electrical
Workers, AFL-CIO

Reverend Robert Ross Johnson, Minister
St. Albans Congregational Church

James H. Jones, Sr., President
Negro Trade Union Leadership Council
Philadelphia

Barbara Jordon
Member of Congress
18th District, Texas

Frederick D. Jordon, Bishop
A.M.E. Church

Vernon E. Jordon, Jr., Executive
Director
National Urban League

Coretta Scott King

Reverend Martin Luther King, Sr.

Reverend Dr. George Lawrence
National Director of Communications
Progressive National Baptist Convention

E. V. Lewis, Assistant to the President
American Federation of Musicians, AFL-CIO

J. Bruce Llewellyn, President
One Hundred Black Men

Mrs. Arthur C. Logan

William Lucy, International Secretary-
Treasurer
American Federation of State, County and
Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO

Benjamin J. Malcolm, Commissioner
New York City Department of Corrections

Louis Martin, Vice President and
Editorial Director
Chicago Defender

Dorothy Maynor, Executive Director
Harlem School of the Arts

Benjamin E. Mays, President
Atlanta Board of Education

B. F. McLaurin, Chief City Mediator
Professional Household Workers
New York City

Ralph Metcalf
Member of Congress
1st District, Illinois

Frank C. Montero, Chairman
Africa Defense and Aid Fund - American
Committee on Africa

Henry Lee Moon, Former Editor
The Crisis

Mollie Moon, President
National Urban League Guild

S. S. Morris, Jr., Bishop
12th Episcopal District, AME Church

Mrs. John Morsell, Educator

James M. Nabrit, III, Associate Counsel
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational
Fund, Inc.

Mary Burke Nicholas, Director
Women's Division, Executive Chamber
New York State

D. Ward Nichols, Bishop
A.M.E. Church

Robert W.C. Nix
Member of Congress
2nd District, Pennsylvania

Eleanor Holmes Norton, Commissioner of
Human Rights
New York City

Frederick O'Neal, President
Associated Actors and Artistes of
America, AFL-CIO

Henry Parker, Treasurer
State of Connecticut

Paul Parks, Secretary of Educational
Affairs
Executive Office of Educational Affairs
Massachusetts

Mrs. Rosa Parks

William E. Pollard, Director
Department of Civil Rights, AFL-CIO

Robert E. Powell, Vice President
Laborers' International Union of North
America, AFL-CIO

Leontyne Price

John L. Procope, Editor-Publisher
New York Amsterdam News

Charles Rangel
Member of Congress
19th District, New York

Saunders Redding, Ernest I. White
Professor of American Studies and
Humane Letters
Cornell University

Lillian Roberts, Associate Director
District Council 37
American Federation of State, County and
Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO

Horace L. Sheffield, Administrative
Assistant to the President
International Union of Automobile Workers

Dr. Donald Shirley

George Shirley

Lorenzo O. Stephens, Director of Human
Relations
American Postal Workers Union

Oliver C. Sutton, Justice
New York Supreme Court

Percy C. Sutton, President
Borough of Manhattan, New York City

Dr. Gardner Taylor, Pastor
Concord Baptist Church, New York City

W. J. Trent

C. Delores Tucker, Secretary of State
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Mary L. Turner, Assistant Librarian
Lincoln University

William O. Walker, Publisher
The Call and Post, Cleveland

Dr. Wyatt Tee Walker, Minister and Chief
Executive
Canaan Baptist Church of Christ
New York City

Howard Wallace, Sergeant
New York City Police Department

William Warfield, L.L.D. - Professor
University of Illinois at Urbana

Roosevelt Watts, International
Secretary-Treasurer
Transport Workers Union, AFL CIO

Robert C. Weaver, Distinguished
Professor of Urban Affairs
Hunter College, New York City

Edward Welsh (Retired) Assistant Director
Region VII, AFL-CIO

Dr. Louise R. White, Special Consultant
to the Assistant Secretary, Dep't. of
Housing and Urban Development

Roy Wilkins, Executive Director
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People

Reverend M. L. Wilson, Pastor
Convent Avenue Baptist Church
New York City

Howard B. Woods, Publisher
Sentinel Newspapers, St. Louis

Samuel O. Wright, Councilman
26th Congressional District
New York City

Andrew Young
Member of Congress
5th District, Georgia

(Organizations listed for Identification purposes only)

MEMBERS ADDED SINCE SEPTEMBER 9, 1975

James C. Allison, Jr.
Affirmative Action Coordinator
University of Florida

Richard H. Austin
Secretary of State, Michigan

Cardiss Collins
Member of Congress
8th District, Illinois

David Dinkins, Chairman
N.Y. State Conference of Black Elected
Officials

Mervyn Dymally, Lt. Governor
State of California

Mrs. Medgar Evers, Director
Community Affairs, Atlantic Richfield
Company, Los Angeles

H.R. Hughes, Minister
Bethel A.M.E. Church, New York City

Calvin H. Johnson, President
National Alumni Association
Clark College

Chester A. Kirkendoll, Bishop
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
Birmingham, Alabama

Floyd McKissick, Founder of
Soul City, North Carolina

Lyman S. Parks, Mayor
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Basil Paterson, Vice Chairman
Democratic Party National Committee

Harold R. Sims, Director
Corporation Affairs
Johnson and Johnson

William David Smith, Ph.D., Assistant to
the President
University of Cincinnati

G. J. Sutton, Chairman
Texas Black Legislative Caucus

Wilbert A. Tatum, Director
Office of Apparel Industry Planning and
Development

(Please note correction - W.J. Trent, p.4, is the former Assistant Personnel
Director of Time, Inc.)

BASIC

BLACK AMERICANS TO SUPPORT ISRAEL COMMITTEE

260 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10010
(212) 533-8000

*Minutes
April*

October 7, 1975

Chairman
A. Philip Randolph

Treasurer
Lionel Hampton

Director
Bayard Rustin

Assemblyman Julian C. Dixon
District 49
Suite 5016
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Assemblyman Dixon:

You may have read recently about the formation of a new organization, Black Americans to Support Israel Committee, a group of leading Black Americans dedicated to the furtherance of peace in the Middle East and the strengthening of relations between American Blacks and the State of Israel.

I am writing to urge you to join the Black Americans to Support Israel Committee.

Over 140 prominent black Americans--including the leaders of civil rights organizations, elected officials, athletes, entertainers, educators, labor leaders and businessmen--have already joined BASIC. Among them are Roy Wilkins, Rep. Andrew Young, Rep. Barbara Jordan, Hank Aaron, Arthur Ashe, Leontyne Price, Tom Bradley, Ralph Ellison and Maynard Jackson.

I am enclosing a complete list of BASIC's sponsors, and a statement of principles setting out the organization's purposes. We intend to publish, in the near future, the committee's statement of principles in the Sunday New York Times. We would greatly appreciate it if you would return the enclosed reply card as soon as possible so that you can be listed as a sponsor when the statement appears.

I hope you will join this very important committee.

In brotherhood, I remain


A. Philip Randolph

encl:

J
C
R
C

SACRAMENTO
JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

Suite A, 2418 K Street

Sacramento, Calif. 95816

Telephone (916) 441-1125

Arlene Pearl,
Chairwoman

Ephraim Spivek, ACSW
Executive Director

Madeline Rose,
Activities Director

October 27, 1975

Dear Sir:

Knowing of your interest in the Middle East, and its effect on all Californians, the enclosed card is being sent to all California state legislators. It tells a powerful story with a minimum of words.

The Sacramento Jewish Community Relations Council has been aware of a marked increase in anti-Zionist propaganda in recent years. The Petrodollar is a major source of funds for this activity. The Council feels this publication of the Anti-Defamation League puts the problem in its' true perspective and is worthy of your consideration.

Sincerely,

Arlene Pearl

Arlene Pearl,
Chairperson, JCRC

AP/gb

Encl.

Julian:

File

Several weeks ago I hand delivered an Infant Care Proposal to your Capitol office and today, haven't heard a mumbling word.

It would be cool if you would a letter to the Black Faculty & Staff encouraging them for getting it together.

Abie
"Abie"

*Done
see me
D*

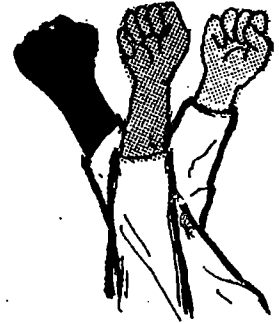
(minority) gent

BLACK POLITICAL LIBRARY

3307 West 43 Place , Los Angeles, Calif. 90008

BALLOT POWER

December 2, 1975



Assemblyman Julian Dixon
State Capitol Building
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Julian:

The Black Political Library membership, on behalf of the Neighborhood Adult Participation Project, Inc., Program Services Staff, which provide supportive services for fourteen (14) Neighborhood Centers, based in the neighborhood, and located in "your district," have commissioned me to personally hand-deliver this Proposal and recommendation.

This action is to impress your office of the importance of seeking funds, in order that this Project will initiate ACTION to this VITALLY-NEEDED PROJECT, in the low-income neighborhoods of your CONSTITUENCY.

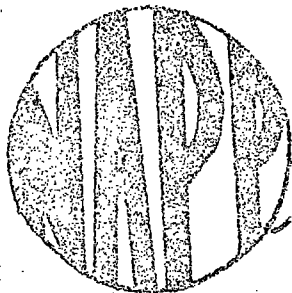
Your immediate attention is of GRAVE IMPORTANCE.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Edward 'Abie' Robinson". The signature is fluid and stylized, with the first name "Edward" and the last name "Robinson" clearly legible, and the nickname "Abie" in quotes in the middle.

Edward "Abie" Robinson
Program Coordinator

Signed by: Aurora Walker DATE 12-4-75



Neighborhood Adult Participation Project, Inc.



2600 Randolph Street P.O. Box 807
Huntington Park, California 90255
589-6811

DEAR FRIEND:

The purpose of this Proposal is to develop and coordinate comprehensive Infant Care Services in low-income neighborhoods where N.A.P.P. Centers are located; and to improve the welfare of young mothers and infants.

We are seeking your support for this new concept in health care, developed by this Project, which will serve a two-fold purpose, as follows: 1. A preventive or recurrence of problem pregnancies; 2. Provide a program to keep young girls out of the criminal justice system, and off the Welfare rolls.

Infant Care Services of this Proposal will be open to anyone in need of services. Priority will be given to low-income---Physically or mentally handicapped.

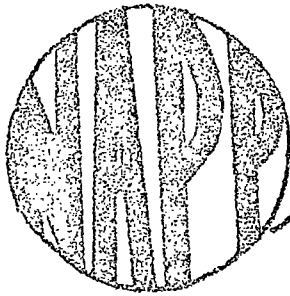
The Infant Care Services Proposal is designed specifically for young girls in the low-income communities, and to reduce the number of pregnancies in those areas, among that age bracket.

This Proposal also include an educational program and supportive services, designed to greatly increase the young mother's effectiveness in parenthood. Young mothers will acquire specific skills in Infant Care, and will learn new methods of resolving behavior problems at infant age.

Classes for young mothers are designed to influence infants to behave out of genuine consideration for the needs of the mother, rather than out of fear. Through training, young mothers will learn how to become experts, themselves, in dealing with the inevitable problems that come-up or arise, in all parent-infant relationship.

This PROPOSAL emphasizes a working relationship between family, community and youth, law enforcement agencies, hospitals, schools, churches, public and private service agencies, and the HOME.

EDWARD "ABIE" ROBINSON
Program Services Coordinator/paw



Neighborhood Adult Participation Project, Inc.

2600 Randolph Street P.O. Box 807
Huntington Park, California 90255
589-6811

November 20, 1975

Assemblyman, Leon Ralph
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Leon:

I read somewhere, or your name was linked with the paper, "Growing Up In The 70's," prepared for the Assembly, by Jim Hurst, Director of Research, August, 1975.

"Growing Up In The Seventies" does not speak to developing a Vehicle that will lead to policy-making and implementation of programs geared to meet the needs of the poor; and especially, the working poor.

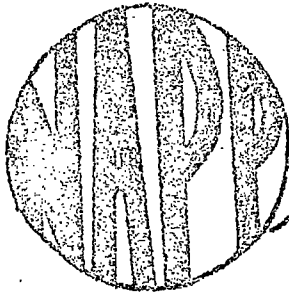
There is no doubt in my mind, that the State Department's Office of Child Development could ensure a much more effective child care delivery system to the poor, where the need is the greatest, if some of the layers of bureaucrat's non-sense is removed.

The concept of N.A.P.P., Inc., on the Infant and Child Care Proposal needs your support in establishing WHERE community-based organizations can submit proposals that will provide programs to meet the needs of the poor, instead of the multitude of committees, offices, agencies, hearings, and meetings, while the needs of children go UN-MET.

Sincerely,

Edward "Abie" Robinson
Program Services Coordinator

Edward "Abie" Robinson
EAR/paw



Neighborhood Adult Participation Project, Inc.

2600 Randolph Street P.O. Box 807
Huntington Park, California 90255
589-6811

November 19, 1975

Assemblyman, Art Torres, Chairman
Public Hearing of the Subcommittee on
Children and Parents' Services of the
Assembly Committee on Human Resources

State Building
350 McAllister Street, Room 120
San Francisco, California 94102

SUBMITTED BY: Edward "Abie" Robinson *Edw. "Abie" Robinson*
Program Services Coordinator
Neighborhood Adult Participation Project, Inc.
2600 Randolph Street
Huntington Park, California 90255

As the authorized N.A.P.P. Representative, I wish to thank the Subcommittee for the opportunity to submit this Paper on such an important Public Hearing on Childcare, and the need for legislation for the creation of a "body" with policy-making capacities, whose sole responsibility would be to investigate, analyze, and make recommendations for Neighborhood-based, existing programs, to be funded, to ensure the delivery of comprehensive infant and childcare quality-services to the children from low-income, working-poor-families, where N.A.P.P., Inc., Neighborhood Centers are located.

Our proposed Infant-care and Childcare Services will be available to any youthful female in need of maternity-related and childcare services, at no initial cost. Such services would encourage voluntary participation, to build a foundation for mother and infant to

respond to parent-effectiveness-training, to cover proper care of a pregnant, expectant mother, as well as, early training during infant years, with emphasis on the understanding of growing-up problems of the child in the low-income neighborhoods.

The PURPOSE of Infant and Child Care Centers, directly geared to the minorities and the poor, would provide a delivery-system that would combat root-causes of infant mortality, and reduce problems which lead to delinquency among offspring from low-income families.

The Infant and Child Care Center becomes a Learning Center for the entire family; and will contribute to the rebuilding of stable families - of self-assurance - of self-respect - of respect for others, and self-identity.

In addition, we PROPOSE that, Infant and Child Care Services will be available on a twenty-four (24) hour basis; and staff will be re-
cruited from the NEIGHBORHOODS in which facilities are located.

Infant and Child Care Services is DESIGNED to PROVIDE:

1. Comprehensive Health;
2. Parent-Effectiveness-Training; and its PROGRAM DESIGN
is GEARED TO:
 - a. IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF PERSONAL AND FAMILY LIFE OF THE PARTICIPANTS;
 - b. DEVELOP A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOCAL SELF-HELP;
 - c. PROVIDE LEADERSHIP-TRAINING;
 - d. IMPROVE NEW LIFE-STYLE-FUTURE-CAPACITY, TO DEAL WITH NEIGHBORHOOD-PROBLEMS AND INFANT-GROWING-UP-PROBLEMS IN LOW-INCOME NEIGHBORHOODS.

In support of our PROPOSAL, that the poor and the working-poor have the greatest need for Infant and Child Care, a 1974 SURVEY revealed that, there was well over FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND (500,000) PREGNANCIES involving TEEN-AGE or SCHOOL-AGE FEMALES in Los Angeles County - and that THIRTY PERCENT (30%) OF THE PREGNANCIES were in LOW-INCOME NEIGHBORHOODS, OR THE POOR COMMUNITIES.

A major concern of the N.A.P.P. Project is, that a great number of these PREGNANCIES will ADD to the high rate of INFANT-MORTALITY (INVOLUNTARY VICTIMS); AND, the MAJORITY of INFANTS VICTIMIZED can be TRACED to the ROOTS, which IS the TOTAL LACK of AVAILABLE INFANT and CHILD CARE SERVICES in LOW-INCOME NEIGHBORHOODS.

OF THIS CONCEPT: WE have found it to be the PRIME TIME to DEVELOP an EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE, to EFFECTIVE APPROACHES to PREVENTING SOCIAL PROBLEMS among: youth, child abuse, child neglect, malnutrition and negative-home-environments.

LOW-INCOME RESIDENTS have had a LONG HISTORY of being REFERRED OUTSIDE THEIR OWN NEIGHBORHOODS FOR SERVICES - only to EXPERIENCE AND RECEIVE (ROUTINE AND IMPERSONAL SERVICES), which RESULTED in STIFLING EFFECTIVE SERVICE-DELIVERY OF HEALTH-CARE TO THE POOR.

The N.A.P.P. Proposal is geared to reducing a number of problems CAUSED BY poor health services, which includes the following:

1. Establishment of preventive activities of participants, to correct any signs of disabilities or hardships during pregnancy - and after birth;
2. Establishment of: -Effective Parent-Training Classes;
-Adult Education;
-Consumer and Job Development Classes.
3. Establish NETWORK, to ASSURE EFFECTIVE and COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH SERVICES through-out Twenty-four (24) Hours;
4. Establish on-going LINKAGE with:
 - * Community-based organizations, with reputable pre-paid health plans;
 - * Public and private agencies;
 - * Agencies for health needs;
 - * Law Enforcement;
 - * Schools;
 - * Social Workers;
 - * Churches;
 - * New Careers;

* Human Relations Department - and OTHER related concerns or resources, to provide INFORMATION and TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE to Staff.

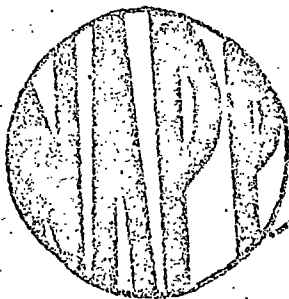
N.A.P.P'S Program Services Staff URGE members of the SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND PARENTS' SERVICES OF THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES, to:

CREATE an AGENCY, whose (Sole Responsibility) would be to:

"Ensure Comprehensive Quality Infant and Child Care Services for the P-O-O-R."

EAR/paw/

o



Neighborhood Adult Participation Project, Inc.

2600 Randolph Street P.O. Box 807
Aurington Park, California 90255
562-6311

PROPOSAL FOR THE DEVELOPING
NAPP COMPREHENSIVE CHILD CARE
AND INFANT CARE CENTERS WHERE
NAPP CENTERS ARE LOCATED.

PURPOSE

With an emphasis on total family services and child development, a twenty-four (24) hour comprehensive Infant Care And Child Care will be established in neighborhoods where the Neighborhood Adult Participation Project's Program are in operation. The services are designed for the improvement of health care services for the total family in those areas, and will lay a solid foundation for learning to take place between mother and infant from pregnancy through four (4) years. This type of services would assure the building of individuality, self-respect, self-identity and is designed to encourage responsibility, getting along with others and to strengthen the total family.

TYPE OF SERVICES:

Infant and Child Care Services will be made available, free of fees to any low income family. The services will cover from pregnancy through birth with prenatal nutritional instruction and counseling in class room type atmosphere. It is also designed to provide complete medical services that will provide safe and healthy care to the mother and infant. A 1974 survey revealed that there was well over 5,000 pregnancies involving school age girls. A major concern of the Neighborhood Adult Participation Project is that a great number of these pregnancies will fall victims of the high rate of infant mortality which can be traced directly to the total lack of available infant and Child Care services in low-income neighborhoods.

PROGRAM DESIGN:

To train neighborhood residents and young mothers to operate infant and child care centers. To establish well equipped centers, clean and safe with adequate facilities, indoor and outdoor space. Centers will develop special neighborhood based cultural program with strong concentrations of parent involvement as well as health and medical services. Infant and Child Care services will include continuous medical checks, immediately after birth through four years. On-going health education for the mother and infant will include family planning, the role parents, infant-mother relationship, the role of Grandfather and Grandmother. Program design calls for the involvement of senior citizens as well as professional staff. Emphasis of the center program will be the creation of a parent policy committee, comprised of all parents, with responsibility over center program, hiring of staff and budget.

The parent committee will also oversee all of the center's programs. Center programs will include Early Childhood Training, Comprehensive Right-to-Read Training, nutrition, Parent Effectiveness Training, Immunization training, and Community awareness training.

OTHER FEATURES:

Infant and Child Care services will be geared to reduce learning deficiencies among children from low-income families. Surveys indicates that among the hard core youth with problems with police and school concluded that there is a direct relationship between pregnancies and future behavior pattern of that child. A study published by a Harvard Professor revealed that more than 60% of a person I.Q. was developed before age six (6). Lack of proper infant and Child Care during months of pregnancy, poor eating habits, lack of individual attention, lack of relationship among the neighbors and other affectionate people can result in physical and mental damage to the mother as well as the infant.

Additional center features is that emphasis is placed on preventive measures to correct any signs of disabilities in the mother or child. Also infant and child care services will demonstrate through training that a learning disability does not mean that a child has a low I.Q., it will prove once and for all that some infants have special problems because of the lack of infant and child care services, and poor facilities in low-income neighborhoods the problem was never properly corrected. That type of disability defect is responsible for the growing number of hard-core youth which lead to the hard-core criminal.

Young mothers and child participating in this type program will be able to learn how to detect such problems through continued involvement until age four (4), such participation will definitely lead to greater knowledge of child care and development.

Through on-going training at the Infant and Child Care Centers staff will demonstrate how various types of exercises will stimulate a child learning habits at a very early age. Such exercises would include baby swimming lessons, gymnastics, tennis, golf and boxing. Center programs will all be geared to develop flexibility, strength, agility and clean health habits free from drugs.

Classes will be design to help the mother cope with demands of the child and infant. Well conducted classes in Parent Effectiveness, Consumer training, job readiness, Community resources training, teacher training workshops, Parent organization training,

HOW TO's

How effectively work in a group, How to use Audio-Visual as a learning tool, How to creatively use public libraries, How reading material will increase learning skills. How to plan field trips.

KITCHEN :

Equip ment for serving (50) meals per day	\$	\$2,885
Supply & Storage for serving (50) meals		
per day	\$	\$1,365
Freezer (Approximately 8 & 10	\$	\$125.00
Cooking Range (Baking Oven	\$	\$125.00
Dishwasher	\$	\$220.00
Serving tables, chairs, hand truck	\$	\$400.00
Pots, pans, steam equipment	\$	\$650.00
Fire Estinguisher	\$	\$ 40.00
Ice Cream Cabnet	\$	\$ 75.00
Medical Nursing	\$	\$
First Aid Supplies	\$ 24.00	\$ 48.00
Housekeeping, cleaning supplies		
laundry	\$	\$ 700.00
Food Cost	\$ 495.00	\$5,940.00
Total Budget	\$	\$47,437.84

Program designed, include that 20% of the total budget will be raised through in-kind contribution.

BUDGET

A planning grant is needed for planning, training of neighborhood adults and technical assistance, before the establishment of a single Infant and Child Care Center.

ESTIMATED OPERATING BUDGET
(BASED ON ONE YEAR)

<u>STAFF:</u>	<u>MONTHLY</u>	<u>YEARLY</u>
Director	\$ 845.00	\$ 10,140
2-Teachers (early Childhood	650.00	7,800
2-Neighborhood Teachers	475.00	5,484
Secretary	555.00	6,660
Bookkeeper/Payroll	NAPP	NAPP
Coordinator (Instructional)	650.00	7,800
2-Senior Citizen Aides	200.00	4,800
Cook	150.00	9,000
<u>OPERATIONAL EXPENSES:</u>		
Business Licenses		\$ 30.00
Bonding, Liability Insurance		\$ 125.00
Fire Insurance	\$50.00	
Educational Supplies	200.00	\$ 2,400 .
Text Books, Illustration Games		
Office Supplies	200.00	\$ 2,400
Rent/Utilities	450.00	\$ 7,800
Films, Bell Howell Projector TV		\$10,000
Transportation (2) Volkswagon Vans		\$ 12,000
Child Health Conference		\$ 1,300
Out of Town Travel (4) trips per year		\$ 1,600
Maintenance, Repairs	\$ 200.00	\$ 2,400

EVELLE J. YOUNGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA



OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice

3580 WILSHIRE BLVD.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90010
(213) 620-3175

December 23, 1975

Honorable Julian Dixon
Assemblyman, 49th District
California Legislature
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Assemblyman Dixon:

We have completed our investigation of the Memorial Day incidents in the City of Taft involving several Black students who were attending Taft College.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a report which we are releasing to the media today.

Very truly yours,

EVELLE J. YOUNGER
Attorney General

Warren J. Abbott

WARREN J. ABBOTT
Assistant Attorney General

WJA:fm

Enclosure

Memorandum

To : Dale H. Speck, Director
Division of Law Enforcement

Date : December 10, 1975

From : R. W. Lauritzen, Chief
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Subject: Report on Constitutional Rights Investigation in the City of Taft

The City of Taft is a small city in the Greater Taft area of Kern County, California. The City of Taft, which is the business center for Greater Taft, has a population of approximately 4,000. Greater Taft, which includes unincorporated territory in Kern County, has a population of between 14,000 and 18,000.

A few years ago, the local Junior College began recruiting athletes, including a number of blacks, from all over the country. Until that time there were no blacks living in the Taft Community. Some of the blacks who were interviewed during the investigation reported that while in Taft they experienced incidents of name-calling and other acts of prejudice. There had not, however, been any violent confrontations until the incidents on May 25, 1975.

On July 25, as a result of those incidents, Assistant Attorney General Robert H. O'Brien, Chief Ray Lauritzen, Special Agent Paul Tulleners and DAG Judith Ashmann met in Bakersfield with the Kern County Sheriff, the Taft Chief of Police, the Kern County District Attorney and other members of the Kern County Sheriff's Office. The purpose of the meeting was to review the 1975 Memorial Weekend incident in the City of Taft in order to get an overview of the types of investigations that were being conducted and to determine if further investigation was necessary. At that meeting, it appeared that no other law enforcement agency was conducting or planning to conduct an in-depth investigation. The Kern County Grand Jury was anxious to investigate the incident, but was waiting to determine what action the Attorney General's Office was going to take.

Subsequent to that meeting, the Attorney General decided to conduct an in-depth investigation. Chief Ray Lauritzen and Assistant Attorney General Robert H. O'Brien were put in charge of the investigation. Special Agents Paul Tulleners and Bruce Nelson were assigned to conduct the investigation with AAG Robert O'Brien and DAG Judith Ashmann. The investigation centered on whether there were any Constitutional Rights violations involved in the Memorial Day incidents. A consideration of whether there had been any other crimes involved was secondary because the Kern County District Attorney's Office had previously determined that evidence did not warrant any charges being brought regarding the shooting.

FACTUAL STATEMENTS

54 people were officially interviewed during the investigation; 11 were blacks, 15 were law enforcement officers. Two blacks were unavailable, one is attending school in Mississippi, the other would not respond to invitations to meet with the agents. The interviews revealed a number of conflicting statements. All interviews were analyzed and evaluated and the following chronology of events was developed based on the best information available:

On May 25, 1975, at approximately 5:30 p.m., a call was received by the Taft Police Department that there was a confrontation in front of Weldon's Store involving some whites and some blacks. Two officers went to the scene in separate police vehicles and an off-duty officer in plainclothes went to the scene on his own motorcycle. At the scene, the officers found two local whites and three blacks, including two students and a former student who, because of previous misconduct, had agreed with school authorities not to come on the college campus. The two whites are described by townspeople as "troublemakers".

It appears that the three blacks were walking down Center Street after leaving a friend's house where they had eaten dinner. The two whites were driving by on the street. Both of them yelled something of a racial nature at the blacks. The whites stopped and approached the blacks, telling them that they should not be in this town and that they should not be going out with the white girls. The blacks thought the whites were drunk. Although they had been drinking, the police officer did not think the whites were drunk. The whites continuously used obscenities and racial slurs and challenged the blacks to fight. One of the blacks thought one of the whites had a gun, although there was none. According to one black, a white did have a knife and threatened him with it. This was reported to officers after the whites had left the scene.

The officers asked the blacks if they wished to make a complaint and were told, "No, we just want to get along, we don't want any problems." According to one of the whites, one of the blacks made the statement, "Have you ever been in a click? I'm going to put you in a click." This was interpreted by the white as a threat to shoot him. This statement was not heard by the officers and the black later denied ever making such a statement. The blacks stated they did not take the situation seriously because they thought the whites were too small to really cause much harm to them. One black stated that he was not scared because he had gone through situations like this all his life and that he had participated in marches in Selma and the riots in Selma and Montgomery, Alabama. He stated that "the South is Heaven compared to Taft." The blacks were laughing because one of the whites was such a small person.

The whites left the scene and went to the Sno-White Drive-in to solicit help, from the 20 to 25 people gathered there, to go after the blacks. The blacks left the scene to go to an apartment where one of them resided. While at the

Sno-White Drive-in, it was apparent that some of the whites had been drinking. One allegedly kept saying, "Let's go kill them." They saw the blacks walking down the street after they had left the apartment and about ten cars left the Sno-White, some to go after the blacks and some to watch the action.

As the blacks were walking from the scene of the first incident down the street towards an apartment where one of them resided, some whites drove by in a car and yelled, "You Niggers get ready." The blacks went to the apartment where one of them lived and stayed for a short time. They looked out in front and saw the front end of one of the white's vehicles which was a 1962 Chevrolet. One of the blacks stated they tried unsuccessfully to call the coach at the college, because the coach had previously told them that if they had any weapons and there was any trouble to immediately bring them over to the dorm as requested by the coach. Another black stated that the shotgun was taken to scare the whites. The coach subsequently stated that he never at any time told anyone to bring guns to the dorm, and that guns are prohibited in the dorm.

The blacks left the apartment through the back door and walked down Center Street, going in the direction of the college. One was carrying the shotgun in a case similar to that used for pool cues and one had a knife that he used in art classes. They turned on 7th Street and noticed three cars behind them. As they crossed an alley behind a church, the third black picked up a table leg. The whites pulled up on the sidewalk with their car and blocked the blacks. The whites said there were four white people in the car, the blacks said six. The blacks walked behind and around the car. When they got to the corner, a white approached them with a wrench in his hand. A number of whites seemed to have wrenches, clubs, and chains or belts wrapped around their hands to be used as weapons.

By the time the black involved in the subsequent shooting got to the middle of the street, he estimated there were about 50 people there. The estimates of how many people were at or around the scene range from 20 to 50, and it is not clear if they were all participating in surrounding the blacks or if some were merely spectators. All were white except for the three blacks. The blacks were walking backward away from the white crowd and there were cars to the front and rear of them. A white swung at a black with a wrench. A black hit the white over the head with the encased gun. Another black brandished his art knife at the whites. Witnesses' statements vary as to what occurred next. However, it appears that there was considerable swinging of weapons by the whites at the blacks.

The black who subsequently fired a shot stated that a white swung at him with a knife and cut his finger. Officers later observed a cut on the black's finger while at the police station. The black stated he was walking backwards when somebody grabbed him from behind and tried to take the gun away from him. At this time, he states he hit a white on the head with the gun, using it as a club, when the gun discharged. This conflicts with the statements of other witnesses

who stated that the gun was pointed at the white and fired. The construction of the gun is such that it must be manually cocked to be fired. The description of distances between the gun and victim vary from a few inches to 15 or 20 feet. The nature of the injury indicates that when discharged, the gun was not a great distance from the white, but was not in direct contact with the victim. Witnesses did not see anyone grab the black from behind or attempt to take the gun away from him.

After the shot, the three blacks ran toward the dorm, with one of the whites shouting, "Shoot me, Nigger. You shot (victim)." The victim of the shooting describes the incident by stating that he lost track of his friend and was looking around for him. As he turned back toward the black, he saw the gun pointed at him and as he tried to turn away, he was shot.

Upon arriving at the dorm, the blacks asked the attendant to call the police as one of them had shot somebody. Ten or 15 minutes after the shooting, some of the whites ran to the dorm. One of them had obviously been drinking and kept yelling, "You killed him, you killed him." He went into the dorm and struck with his fists the first black he saw. He chased then another black, knocked him down with his fists, and continued to chase him as the black fled toward the Safeway Store. There were one or two motorcycles trying to run circles around the black while he was being chased. The white then came back to the dorm because someone in a car had picked up that black and had taken him to the police station at his request.

Several officers responded to the shooting scene. Some people approached one officer and stated that the three "niggers" that shot the white person ran to the dorm. They also said that one had a sawed-off shotgun. The officer radioed the police dispatcher that he was going to the dorm. Upon arrival, he opened the door of the lobby and saw two blacks who appeared to be hiding. The third black was at another location in the dorm. One of the blacks said, "----you got to protect us. They want to kill us." The officer stated that "we will have to take you to the police station to do that." The other black was then located and all three blacks got into the police car with the officer and were taken to the police station where they were placed in separate holding cells.

After the ambulance took the white, who had been shot, from the shooting scene, a white person said, "We're going to get the (obscenity) Niggers. If you police don't get them, we will."

In the meantime, the crime scene was sealed off by the police and a technical investigator was requested from the Kern County Sheriff's Office at Bakersfield. There was a black cue stick bag on the pavement, 15 or 20 feet from where the victim was lying. The zipper was unzipped and there was no hole in the bag.

During the disturbance at the shooting scene, one white person was arrested for 415 P.C. (Disturbing the Peace), attempting to solicit support from others to get the "Niggers". He was released about two hours later without any formal booking.

An officer at the dorm radioed officers at the shooting scene requesting them to come to the dorm. When they arrived, there were about 12 or 15 white people grouped in front. One of them told the officers that someone was chasing a black student towards the Safeway Store. The officer went to the store and after being told that someone had picked up the black, returned to the college. Another officer was in front of the dorm talking to some white students, trying to calm them down. Some black students at the dorm told the officers they wanted to be taken to the police station for protection. They said that there were other black students in the rooms who were also afraid. The officers went to the rooms, talked to them, and informed them that if it was their desire to come to the Police Department they could come. The two officers were called from the front of the dorm where they had dispersed the crowd and were talking to a few remaining members.

At this time, the officers brought the blacks to the station; three in one car and two in the other. The officers made it clear to the blacks that they were not under arrest, that they were merely going to the station for their own protection and were free to go elsewhere at any time. Four of the blacks started talking about leaving town and began to make phone calls. One black requested to be locked up. He was very much afraid. One officer states that he kept telling the blacks that they were free to go and that they would get protection. He stated they were allowed to roam around freely in the back of the police station and to make phone calls.

The Chief and the two Sergeants were all off duty. The Senior Officer took charge at the station and directed that the black who did the shooting be booked. There is some conflict between the statements of officers as to how long the blacks were locked in the cells. It appears, however, that at least one black was initially locked up in the cell at his own request because he feared for his safety. Although attempts to contact the Chief were unsuccessful, one Sergeant was contacted and advised of the situation.

Several people who were at the shooting scene had been asked to come to the station to give statements. Some of them responded.

The blacks who were already inside the station heard people outside yelling and screaming, "Let's get the blacks." At one point, one of the blacks stated he overheard the police saying they were going to call in extra units from Bakersfield. One of the blacks did not think that the police could handle the mob that was outside the station. He did not want to go back to the dorm under any circumstances. Another black stated that he overheard a lady working at the desk tell the officers, "They are getting worse out there."

Officers state that there were never more than 10 or 12 people outside the station. At one time, between 5 and 10 people, according to different witnesses, came from the Sno-White to the station. They remained for about five minutes, and, as an officer was leaving the station to talk with them, they left.

The dispatcher (the only lady at the desk) doesn't recall making any statement about "they are getting worse out there," stating that she never saw over about five people outside of the station and that they dispersed as the officer was going out the door to talk with them. She was not concerned about anyone endangering those inside of the station.

There were a number of people in and about the police station all during the evening. Some were friends of the blacks, others on general police business, and still others inquiring what was happening. The coach and another representative from the college were permitted to enter the jail section where the blacks were under protection and to freely discuss any matters concerning their safety or desires.

The shooting occurred at around 6:14 p.m. and all of the blacks were in the police station shortly thereafter. Officers were in and out of the station that night, answering calls and patrolling. The dispatcher was alone at times and was answering not only crank calls but also calls concerning other racial incidents. One incident involved a call made about 8 p.m., that there was a problem between a black person and white persons in front of the Circle K store in town. The whites told the white man who was with the black to get the blacks out of town.

An officer arrived at the scene and talked with one of the whites. The white stated that there was no problem, they were just going "to kill them a Nigger." The officer advised the white to quit talking like that or he would be arrested. The white stated he had been jailed before and it wouldn't be anything new for him. The black had left the scene prior to the officer's arrival and no arrests were made.

Another call was received by the Police Department which involved a black on West Parkway where he had been chased by some whites. The call was from a black student. He stated that the officer who responded told him, "You didn't have anything to do with the shooting" and offered to take him to the police station for protection. A reserve officer also responded and, while there, a white who was present stated that he "was gonna go home and get his .45 and get the (obscenity) Niggers." He was warned about making threats.

The blacks at the police station discussed their situation to decide whether they should leave town or go back to the dorm. Some wanted to return to the dorm but were persuaded by other blacks to leave town with them. Two of the blacks wanted to go back to the dorm and were told by the police that they could return and would get protection. According to an officer, another black talked them out of it, saying something like if "you guys go back there, it will make us look like we're scared, and, if we're scared, we've got no cause." He told the other blacks, "Let's all go to Bakersfield, I've got a place for us to stay."

The blacks asked if the officers could drive them to Bakersfield and were told that they could follow the police car that would transport the black who had been booked on an attempted murder charge and that the Highway Patrol would follow the entourage. Most of the officers interviewed indicated that it was probably unnecessary to have the blacks escorted out of town. The Highway Patrol officer stated that he could not participate in an escort because of CHP policy and that he did not feel it was necessary, but he did agree to follow since the route taken was his beat. He followed for about 10 or 12 miles, then he turned back. One car containing two of the blacks did not go to Bakersfield but turned off and went to Wasco.

On Tuesday, the second day after the shooting incident, another incident occurred involving some of the whites involved in the initial post-shooting disturbance and some white students from the college. Three whites, one whose brother was arrested at the scene of the shooting incident, were in the process of moving from one apartment to another and had some furniture in the back of a pickup truck. As they were driving by the college, 12 or 15 white students outside the college began yelling at them, gave them the "finger" and called them names. They stopped and backed the truck up to the school. One of those in the truck is alleged to have said, "If you want trouble, you'll get trouble," and walked toward the back of the pickup.

The editor of the local paper was present and started to leave. As he walked toward his car, he was accosted by one of those in the truck who grabbed him by the collar and stated, "You're the one I want for writing that article." He was then punched with fists and kicked by one of the whites from the truck. At this time, students came to the assistance of the editor. One approached the truck with a ball peen hammer, stating he intended to hit the right front passenger in the head with it. He stated that when he approached the passenger, he saw him holding a six-inch blue steel revolver, at which point he became afraid that he might get shot. He then ran back to the dorm of the college and got his shotgun. Another student stated that he had a crowbar in his possession and intended to use it on the passengers in the truck. Police officers were called, but the occupants of the truck had left the scene prior to their arrival.

The officers took a battery and disturbing the peace report from the editor of the paper and informed him that it would be necessary for him to go to the District Attorney's Office to file a complaint. Another student wanted to make a citizen's arrest on the person who had pulled a gun on him. Since the suspect had left the scene, he was informed of proper procedure to make such an arrest.

Existing policy of the Kern County District Attorney's Office and law enforcement agencies in Kern County requires complainants to appear at either the District Attorney's Office in Bakersfield, or, in the case of Taft, before a Deputy District Attorney who visits Taft regularly on Thursdays, before a complaint can be issued in misdemeanor cases.

December 10, 1975

Later, the white who assaulted the editor was arrested, posted bail, received a \$250 fine, was ordered to pay the editor's medical expenses and was placed on three years' probation. The editor had interceded on the suspect's behalf and had asked the court not to put him in jail because he had a family and had apologized to him prior to the court hearing.

The suspect stated that after the incident and prior to paying the fine, he had received phone calls from people who were offering to pay the \$250 fine. He originally agreed to accept the money but then reconsidered and refused to accept it. He said the calls came from people representing themselves as the representatives of the Ku Klux Klan, White Power and Peace and Freedom. The first call he got was from someone in Washington, D.C. He said they represented the White Supremacy Power and asked him if he was interested in having someone pay his fine. That's when he said, "Yes," and was told that "someone from Los Angeles will call you." He subsequently got a call, assertedly from someone in Los Angeles, and turned the offer down. The suspect stated that he also received threatening phone calls from several people who cursed him over the phone.

RW Lauritzen
R. W. LAURITZEN
Chief of the Bureau

RWL:s1

Attachment

cc: CAAG Gruskin, LA
AAG O'Brien, LA
DAG Ashmann, LA
SSA Clark, LA
Special Agent Tulleners
Special Agent Nelson

FINDINGS

The incidents were precipitated by a small group of from five to ten whites, most of them known locally as troublemakers. Two of the three blacks involved in the original confrontation and in the shooting incident were students at Taft Junior College. The third had attended the school but because of fighting and other misconduct had agreed to a ban from the college campus. Statements of all concerned, however, indicate that the blacks were confronted and later attacked without any provocation. The whites were the aggressors at all times. Some of the whites had been drinking. The blacks not present at the original confrontation and shooting incident were surprised by the violent confrontations and assaults after the shooting incident, as they had no knowledge of any reason for the sudden animosity exhibited by the whites.

With limited resources available, the police responded promptly to calls for police service at the scene of each confrontation, thereby preventing aggravation of the incidents. Upon request, they also provided protection for the blacks by taking them to the safety of the police station. They did not, however, aggressively pursue the investigations to determine if prosecutable crimes were committed. It does not appear that officers were present when most of the violations occurred, but it is obvious from the statements of many witnesses that felony and misdemeanor assaults were committed. It does not appear that any real effort was made to take crime reports from black victims or to identify and prosecute the whites responsible. No whites were arrested for assaults on the blacks. One white was arrested at the scene of the shooting for disturbing the peace while attempting to incite a riot, but he was released two hours later without formal booking.

The Taft Police Department has eight officers, including the Chief and two Sergeants, plus eight reserve officers. While recognizing that a small town police department has unique problems, it is apparent that more effective police service could have been assured had there been decisive leadership and planning. On the day in question, the Chief of Police and both of his Sergeants were off duty and not on call. When one Sergeant was contacted by the dispatcher concerning the incident, he failed to respond. Thus, the responsibility rested with the Senior Officer on duty without any direction from his superiors. For a city the size of Taft, this incident certainly must be classified as major and unusual. There is an obvious need for police command to develop plans to meet situations of this kind.

There is no evidence that local authorities violated or tolerated violations of civil rights. There is ample evidence that they were unable to provide protection to enable the blacks to move freely and safely around the town. However, it is doubtful that any police department could have provided such a high level of protection.

The blacks were not forced to leave town. However, since they could not move safely and freely about town after the shooting incident, three practical alternatives were available to them:

1. Remain at the police station;
2. Return to the dorm where police would be assigned to provide protection; or
3. Leave Taft and go to a destination of their choice in the company of a marked police patrol unit.

Two of the blacks wanted to return to the dorm but were persuaded by one of the other blacks to go to Bakersfield where he had a place for them to stay. He stated something to the effect that if they went back to the dorm they would have no cause. The meaning of this statement was not clarified. The majority agreed to go to Bakersfield because they feared for their safety. Such fear was reasonable under the circumstances.

Several days later, there were claims by some whites that the police did not provide effective service in pursuing prosecution of misdemeanors when they were assaulted by other whites. However, the police followed the established policy of the Kern County District Attorney and the Taft Police Department in referring complainants in misdemeanor cases to the District Attorney to sign complaints before warrants of arrest could be issued.

CURRENT STATUS

On November 19, 1975, Special Agents from the Bureau of Investigation went to the City of Taft, interviewed people from various sections of the community to get a current sampling of the present attitudes and observations relative to racial tensions.

Among those interviewed were the editors of the Daily Midway Driller, a local newspaper, the Mayor, the Police Chief, personnel from the Police and Sheriff's Departments, the President and the Dean of Students at Taft College, and four black students from Taft College.

One editor, who handles primarily society and church news but also writes general news stories, stated that she was unaware of any incidents of a racial nature. She did report that the Wasco High School Board of Trustees had told some of the concerned parents of black students that their children did not have to come to Taft to participate in sports if they felt reluctant. In spite of this, many black students from athletic teams and other related activities had come to Taft without any apparent problems.

The Mayor knew of no further racial problems. The Oildorado celebration took place without incident and a civil rights march which had been scheduled did not occur. The Mayor stated that an organizer of the civil rights march who had been in contact with the Governor's Office stated that if Governor Brown would support legislation which gives the Fair Employment Practices Commission jurisdiction over these types of racial disputes and automatically sets damage

amounts for persons of a minority race who are harmed due to lack of police protection, that he would call off the march. The Mayor stated that the Governor's Office apparently did not respond to this demand (which the Mayor referred to as "blackmail") and in spite of that the march was not held.

Regarding administration of the city, the Mayor reported that many changes are being made within the Police Department. The Police Chief and the Fire Chief will be retiring soon and the two services will be consolidated into a Department of Public Safety under a new head. Additional reserves have been hired by the Police Department and are presently undergoing training in the Kern County Reserve Sheriff's Academy at Taft College. Educational pay incentives for the Police Department have been approved and it is the intention of the city to send officers to as much in-service training as can be scheduled.

Police and Sheriff's personnel know of no incidents of a racial nature since the Memorial Weekend incidents. They are aware that many blacks have attended college homecoming games and that many black members of the Eisenhower High School Band from Rialto, California participated in the Oildorado Days celebration. The Sno-White Drive-in restaurant is under new management. The Police Department has adopted a more vigorous arrest policy relating to persons creating disturbances. Officers have been notified they will be scheduled to attend additional in-service training.

The President and the Dean of Students of Taft College know of no harassment or current racial problems. They are in close communication with black students attending college. They also noted that blacks on various athletic teams have come to Taft College to compete in athletics without any problems. The blacks have dined at eating establishments in the city without incident. Two of the black students have dropped out of school since the beginning of the year, but they feel that this was in proportion to the general number of students who leave college at the beginning of any school year.

Four black college students, three of whom also attended the college last year, were interviewed. None of them has experienced any harassment, confrontation or racial incident of any kind since the Memorial Weekend incident. They state they are not concerned and do not anticipate any future problems.

R. W. Lauritzen
R.W. LAURITZEN
Chief of the Bureau

RWL:s1

cc: CAAG Gruskin, LA
AAG O'Brien, LA
DAG Ashmann, LA
SSA Clark, LA
Special Agent Tulleners
Special Agent Nelson

The Problem

There was a time when the school was a unique place in the community. It was a place apart from the rigors of society. No longer the case, the violence, the mistrust, the conflicts of the community now manifest themselves on school grounds and have contributed to an atmosphere in which learning is difficult, if not impossible. The easy accessibility of weapons and the attitude of violence as a solution to problems are posing a major threat to education.

Here are some recent examples of campus-related violence:

- an 18-year-old high school student was shot and killed while running on the track of the athletic field
- gang members entered a campus, fired two shots, killing a student
- following an argument on a school bus, one student was shot and killed as he left the bus to enter school
- an altercation between students waiting in adjoining lunch lines resulted in two students wounded by a knife

School records show that in 1973-74, there were 339 assaults committed against teachers, administrators and security agents. Another 517 assaults were committed on students. Also in that year, of the 222 students expelled, 76 were expelled for possession of weapons.

Various measures are being taken by the Los Angeles Board of Education, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, the Probation Department and other public and private agencies, but the problem still exists. From information available, it becomes quite evident that in the Los Angeles schools there is no day to day, or week to week, program concerned with the prevention of violence and weapon possession in schools. There is no systematic procedure to show teachers and administrators how they can adequately approach the problem.

On December 10, 1974, Los Angeles Superintendent of Schools William Johnston, told the County Supervisors, "schools are organized as institutions for instruction. Criminal behavior, violence and disruption poison the climate for learning on our campuses. While we are forced to deal with this kind of disruptive behavior, we are not organized, not oriented toward this policing function. This law enforcement work, added to the vandalism losses, is draining scarce fiscal resources from the educational program of the Los Angeles City Schools."

Hence, the schools and other agencies are pouring millions of dollars into providing some stop-gap measures to prevent further

violence on our school grounds. But, while the efforts are there, the problems still exist and more needs to be done. COBA feels greater emphasis should be placed in the schools and the community in terms of education, directed towards students and their parents, explaining the consequences of weapons and of violence.

COBA feels that in order to implement a program which addresses the education of youth on non-violence, or "coping skills," such work should begin in the primary grades. COBA also feels that children must be reached in their formative years and instruction continued in "coping skills" throughout their school career. In order to approach the problem, books, written materials, audio-visual aids and similar devices must be used, as well as those avenues and resources that influence the minds of young children and adults. Such avenues and resources could be television, radio, motion pictures and any other areas of mass media. The problem is a deep-rooted one and not by any means found only in what is often termed as the "inner city." Its effect is citywide.

COBA believes that restrictive measures are only part of what can be an eventual solution; there must be a concurrent change in attitudes. Our program is directed toward encouraging this change.

The Program

The overall objective of the Books—Not Weapons and Violence program includes at least four facets:

1. To eventually eliminate the possession of firearms and other deadly weapons on school campuses by students.
2. To create an awareness among students concerning the responsibility for maintaining safe campuses.
3. To encourage greater parent involvement in the school program, particularly as it relates to pupil safety.
4. To urge parents to accept the daily responsibility for seeing that their children leave home unarmed and that they do not have ready access to deadly weapons outside of the home.

The specific objectives of the COBA project are:

1. Involvement of students and parents in anti-violence programs.
2. The utilization of modern communications media, namely television, radio, billboards, posters, brochures, newspapers and other audio-visual aids, to create an awareness of firearm and violence problems.
3. An assessment of already existing community resources to assist in developing effective strategies for decreasing the use of firearms on campuses.
4. The search for radio and television outlets which will provide broadcast time to seek parental participation in the COBA program.
5. The search for sources of additional revenue which would be used to increase the number of parents hired to observe and counsel students on school campuses.
6. The establishment of a group of qualified persons to begin development of curriculum materials to be used in classrooms from grades kindergarten through twelfth grade. This material will be designed to teach children "coping skills," more appropriate ways of handling anti-social behavior and solutions to handling violence.

The initial phase of the COBA program was concerned with the awareness of the problems created by weapons and violence on school campuses. The second phase of the program is the action component.

This component will focus upon education in the classroom or in the school environment. It will concentrate on developing instructional materials for forty-eight target senior high, junior high and elementary schools. This will include instruction in the development of "coping skills" and concepts relating to non-violence or alternatives to violence.

Two boards will assist the COBA program staff with general planning, strategy implementation and activities. The first board will be a policy board consisting of members of certificated and classified employees of the school district, parents and agency representatives.

Board membership on the second board, the youth from the community, the Students Support System, the City-Wide Student Affairs Council and youth representatives from the target area schools.

The program will be evaluated by the program coordinator and through outside evaluation prepared by a professional consulting firm.

Financial Requirements

The first phase of the COBA program, the awareness component, incurred modest expenses primarily for advertising and public relations. The cost was kept to a minimum by making use of whatever free media resources were available at the time. While this component will continue, the action component which deals with curriculum and more intensive efforts to promote the objectives of the COBA program call for greater financial resources.

COBA is planning a three-year program with each year being funded with \$311,679. Although still modest in terms of the huge geographical area that needs to be covered and the number of students that the program will involve, it is hoped that the funds will be sufficient.

Following is a general breakdown on how the funds will be used:

Personal services	\$ 92,789
(Including Executive Coordinator, two Assistant Coordinators, stenographer and receptionist)	
Travel expenses	\$ 5,986
Consultant services	\$ 33,500
(Including Research and Evaluation team and professional experts)	
Equipment	\$ 3,604
Supplies and operating expenses	\$175,800
(Including office rent, printing, publicity, telephone services and purchase of consumable supplies and classroom materials)	
TOTAL	\$311,679

In Conclusion...

School officials, teachers, administrators, parents, and communities agree that the violence situation they face is only a reflection of the larger problem of violence that is demonstrated in the greater society. This global situation implies a corrective program large in scope. However, the immediate need at this particular time is the protection of 95 percent of the student population who come to school to be educated but who are faced with the five percent of those students who are disruptive. The threat of involvement or happenstance has a demoralizing effect on the students and faculty, resulting in a much less effective educational program. Books—Not Weapons and Violence has the specific goal of reduction of such incidents related to violence and weapons.

The Los Angeles Unified School District, the Board of Education and Superintendent William Johnston are supportive of this program, Books—Not Weapons and Violence, and COBA has their full cooperation.

It is important that the entire Los Angeles Community make a personal commitment to assist in alleviating the disabling affliction that finds young people carrying deadly weapons in our schools.

BOOKS—Not Weapons and Violence:

A proposal designed by the Council of Black Administrators and the Los Angeles Unified School District

(minorities)
FEPC

March 21, 1977

Mr. Timothy B. Flynn
Human Rights Section
Los Angeles County Bar Association
606 South Olive Street, Suite 1212
Los Angeles, California 90014

Dear Mr. Flynn:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the FEPC.

I am currently having Legislative Counsel draft several re-organization bills dealing with this agency. I along with some of my colleagues will be introducing these measures within the next couple of weeks.

Charles Siplin of my staff is assigned to work on this package. Should you have any questions please contact him.

Thank you again for your support.

Sincerely,

JULIAN C. DIXON

JCD:csa

*Charles
Schmidt*

Human Rights Section
of the
Los Angeles County Bar Association

SUITE 1212
606 SOUTH OLIVE STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90014
(213) 624-8571

March 14, 1977

Assemblyman Julian Dixon
49th District
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Assemblyman Dixon:

The Affirmative Action Committee of the Los Angeles County Bar Association has learned that you are considering sponsoring legislation to reorganize and expand the powers of the Fair Employment Practices Commission. Our committee, which is composed of approximately twenty-five attorneys, many of whom regularly practice in the area of employment discrimination, urges you to introduce such legislation at the earliest opportunity and offers you our assistance in guiding the bill through the legislature.

We believe that the FEPC, as presently structured, is not equipped to take a forceful role in eliminating employment discrimination in the State of California, because it lacks both the staffing and the authority to attack widespread discriminatory practices on a major scale. As awareness of equal employment rights has spread among women, Blacks, Chicanos and other victimized groups, these citizens have begun to file complaints in increasing numbers and concerning increasingly complex and subtle forms of discrimination not anticipated when the original Fair Employment Practices Act was passed several years ago. If equal employment opportunity is to become a reality in California and if victims of past discrimination are to be compensated for the injury they have suffered, the legislature must remold the FEPC into an efficient, effective enforcement agency.

We would appreciate receiving copies of any bills you introduce in this area so that we may provide more specific assistance on the proposed changes and keep our members informed on the progress of relevant legislation. If there is any way that the Committee can be of assistance to you at any stage of the legislative process, please feel free to call on us.

Very truly yours,

Timothy B. Flynn

Timothy B. Flynn
Chairperson

TBF:mh

cc: Laurie Harris
Human Rights Section
Los Angeles County Bar Assn.

ab 1127- FETC OH
(Minitie)

DISPATCH OFFICE
3610 CENTRAL AVENUE
SUITE 506
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92506
(714) 682-3772
X
SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CALIF. 95814
(916) 445-1720

HEALTH
TRANSPORTATION
WATER
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

Assembly California Legislature

WALTER M. INGALLS

VICE-CHAIRMAN, ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON WATER
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY, SEVENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT

May 17, 1973

Mr. Junji Kumamoto, Chairman
Community Relations Commission
City of Riverside
City Hall
Riverside, California 92501

Dear Chairman Kumamoto:

Thank you for forwarding to me a copy of your resolution of May 7th in support of AB 1127, a copy of which is enclosed. I am in full support of AB 1127 and have offered my services to Assemblyman Dixon, the author of AB 1127, in carrying this bill through the Legislature. I intend to be a coauthor of the bill and work to see that we in Riverside have a fulltime office of the State Fair Employment Practice Office. I am forwarding a copy of your resolution to Assemblyman Dixon for his file.

If there is anything I or my staff can do to be of further assistance for you and the members of the Community Relations Commission, please feel free to call on me at any time.

Very truly yours,

WALTER M. INGALLS

WMI:ea

Enclosure

cc: Honorable Julian Dixon✓

C
O
P
Y

file
AB 1127



MAY 11 1973

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

May 7, 1973

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS in 1968 the need for a Fair Employment Practice Office was enunciated by community groups to the Riverside Community Relations Commission, and

WHEREAS the Riverside Community Relations Commission has supported the need for such an office, and

WHEREAS for two years the Riverside Community Relations Commission actively engaged in an attempt to secure such an office in the City of Riverside, and

WHEREAS Assembly Bill 1127 states that Section 1419 of the Labor Code is amended to read:

The Fair Employment Practice Commission shall have the following functions, powers and duties:

- a) To establish and maintain a principal office and offices in the cities of Riverside, Santa Ana, San Jose

BE IT RESOLVED that the Riverside Community Relations Commission supports the passage of Assembly Bill 1127, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Resolution be forwarded to our State Legislators and the Assembly Committee on Labor Relations, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we recommend that the City Council also consider this Bill for support.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMISSION

Junji Kumamoto, Chairman

(M)

July 23, 1973

Mrs. Cathryn C. Dixon
2801 Brighton Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90018

Dear Kay:

Thanks for your letter of support for AB 1946 by Assemblyman McAlister. I will certainly give your views every consideration when this bill comes before me for a vote.

With regard to your suggested amendment to AB 1774, I have not actively sought to include sex discrimination in this legislation, not because of opposition to this principle, but because of the strong possibility that inclusion of this additional factor at this time may jeopardize the passage of such legislation.

General prohibitions against discrimination on account of religion, race and national origin are long overdue in the professional licensing statutes. As you probably know, similar proposals have been defeated consistently in past years. However, this certainly does not close my mind to including sex discrimination in this legislation, and I will be giving it further thought. If at any time during the legislative process I feel that such an amendment would not endanger the bill's chances of passage, I will not hesitate to add it.

Sincerely,

JULIAN C. DIXON

JCD:g

file
Re AB 1774

WOMEN LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION
OF LOS ANGELES

(213) 689-4500

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IRENE ROSENTHAL

Discrimination Against Women
Chairperson
ARLENE COLEMAN-SCHWIMMER

609 S. Grand Avenue
13th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90017
August 15, 1973

Honorable Evelle Younger
Attorney General
217 W. First Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Attorney General Younger:

I have not received any response to my letter
of August 5, 1973.

As I am sure you know, A. B. 1774 passed through
the Assembly committee without being amended to include
sex. I therefore feel that it is imperative that I and
a coalition of other women who are concerned about this
bill meet with you to express our deep concern and dismay
at this action.

Please contact me as soon as possible so that
I may set up such a meeting. My telephone number is
(213) 689-4500.

Very truly yours,

Timi A. Hallem

Timi A. Hallem
Legislative Chairperson
Women Lawyers' Association

cc: Hon. Julian Dixon
Jan Stevens

AB 1774
Discrimination

August 29, 1973

Ms. Dorothy E. Watson
2120 Fourth Avenue, #7
Los Angeles, California 90018

Dear Ms. Watson:

Thank you for your interest in AB 1774. This bill passed the Assembly Commerce and Public Utilities Committee on August 13 and will be heard on the Assembly Floor after January 1, 1974.

My reluctance to add sex discrimination to this legislation by no means reflects opposition to this principle on my part. I agreed to carry this bill for the Attorney General's Office in the form it was presented to me, and I feel I have a commitment to them to put forth my best effort to secure passage of this long overdue legislation. Inclusion of sex discrimination in AB 1774 prior to the Commerce and Public Utilities hearing most assuredly would have jeopardized its chances for passage.

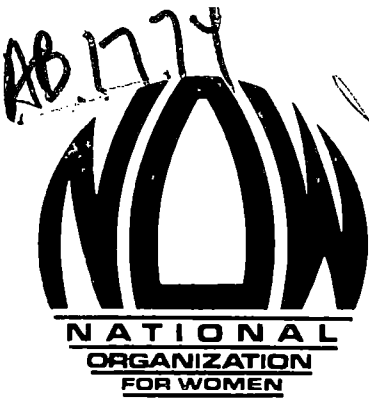
My mind certainly is not closed to the matter, and I would welcome the opportunity to get together with individuals and organizations supporting addition of sex discrimination so we can work out the best strategy. If we are successful in obtaining enough momentum to secure the necessary votes on the Assembly Floor, I will offer this as an author's amendment.

Thank you for your continued interest in this matter, and I look forward to hearing from you again.

Sincerely,

JULIAN C. DIXON

JCD/lc



*Send your
help*

San Fernando VALLEY CHAPTER

P.O. Box 20, Canoga Park, California 91303

(213) 883-7042

August 13, 1973

Assemblyman Julian C. Dixon

2907 W. Vernon

Los Angeles, Calif. 90008

Dear Assemblyman Dixon:

I am writing you concerning AB-1774 which makes every person licensed to do business in the State under the Business and Professional Code subject to disciplinary action if he or she discriminates on the basis of race, color, religion, and/or national origin.

The National Organization for Women (NOW) cannot understand why the word "sex" has been omitted, and believes the Bill should be amended to include the word.

Sincerely yours,

Eileen M. Bergesch

Eileen M. Bergesch
President

EMB:mb



Telegram

AB 1774

SZA053(1518)(2#073942E238)PD 08/26/73 1518

ICS IPMRNCZ CSP

2137350681 POM TDRN LOS ANGELES CA 10 08-26 0318P EST

PMS ASSEMBLYMAN JULIAN DIXON

STATE CAPITOL

SACRAMENTO CA

REGARDING AB1774 AMEND BILL TO INCLUDE REGARDLESS OF SEX

DOROTHY E WATSON 2120 FOURTH AVE APT 7 LOS ANGELES CA 90018

send telegram

**WOMEN LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION
OF LOS ANGELES
(213) 689-4500**

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Law Day Chairperson

ROSE DELL SAVATE

Judicial Qualifications Chairperson

IRENE ROSENTHAL

**Discrimination Against Women
Chairperson**

ARLENE COLEMAN-SCHWIMMER

609 S. Grand Avenue
13th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90017
August 20, 1973

Assemblyman Julian Dixon
State Capitol
Sacramento, California

Dear Assemblyman Dixon:

As you know, Women Lawyers' Association and a coalition of other women's groups have been working to have A.B. 1774 amended to include sex. We have been assured by the Attorney General's office that they are not opposed to having the bill amended on the floor of the Assembly, should such an amendment be offered. We are also aware of your position that you do not oppose such an amendment if it is acceptable to Attorney General Younger's office.

We therefore request that you offer an amendment to A.B. 1774 on the floor of the Assembly. We feel that if the bill passes in its present form it is only half a civil rights bill, since the female half of the minorities purportedly covered by the bill would still face discrimination.

We know you are aware that the timing of such an amendment is crucial, and we therefore anticipate that the amendment will be offered at a time when a preponderance of those likely to favor such an amendment are present on the floor of the Assembly.

If, despite the position of the Attorney General, agreeing to such an amendment, you will not offer the amendment, then we would like to know whether you will accept an amendment should it be offered by another Assemblyman.

In addition, we would like to be notified as to when the bill will be voted on by the Assembly at the earliest possible time.

Because time is of the essence, please telephone your response to this letter. My office number is (213) 689-4500.

Yours truly,

Timi A. Hallem
Timi A. Hallem
Legislative Chairperson

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

August 22, 1973

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
OFFICE & DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION
12016 WILSHIRE BLVD., SUITE 7
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90025
(213) 825-7644

Assemblyman Julian Dixon
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

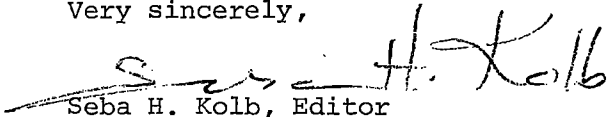
Dear Mr. Dixon:

I would like to add my voice to those of other women who are concerned about the proper recognition of women's place in the world today.

Specifically, I would like to recommend the amendment of pending bill AB 1774 to include the words "regardless of sex."

Thank you for your efforts on behalf of the women of California!

Very sincerely,


Seba H. Kolb, Editor
Allied Health Professions Project

*Sex
Discrimination*

September 13, 1973

Mrs. Cathryn C. Dixon
2801 Brighton Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90018

Dear Kay:

After considerable conversation and debate with the Attorney General, he has agreed to include sex discrimination as an element of AB 1774. This change in attitude was brought about to a large extent by your efforts. I am in the process of meeting with the advocates for the National Organization for Women to determine the appropriate time to offer this amendment. You have my assurance that when AB 1774 is placed on the Governor's desk, it will contain sex discrimination as one of its components.

I will keep you informed, and in the meantime if you have any thoughts or suggestions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

JULIAN C. DIXON

JCD/lr

AB 1127
~~Law Camp~~
(Minutiae)

December 6, 1973

Honorable Dean R. Chamberlin
Mayor, City of Campbell
65 North Central Avenue
Campbell, California 95008

Dear Mayor Chamberlin:

I have been informed by Senator Clark Bradley that the
Campbell City Council is in support of Assembly Bill 1127.

AB 1127 has been set for hearing in Senate Finance Com-
mittee on February 4, 1974. Senate Finance meets in Room
2007 at 9:30 a.m.

Thank you for your interest and continued support for this
legislation.

Sincerely,

JULIAN C. DIXON

JCD/ljs

cc: Senator Bradley

PLEASE REPLY
HOME ADDRESS

☐ 609 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 95113
TEL : 293-4861

☒ SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL
95814
445-3104

California State Senate

COMMITTEES
INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL
INSTITUTIONS, CHAIRMAN
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
JUDICIARY
REVENUE AND TAXATION

CLARK L. BRADLEY
SENATOR

FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT
SANTA CLARA AND ALAMEDA COUNTIES

Notify of Hearing Date

December 3, 1973

The Honorable Julian Dixon
Assemblyman, State of California
Room 5163 State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Assemblyman Dixon:

The City Council of the City of Campbell has expressed an interest in attending hearings on Assembly Bill 1127, relating to State Fair Employment Practice Commission. Representatives of the Council would like to be present to indicate its support.

At such time as the measure has been set in the Senate Committee on Finance, please notify:

The Honorable Dean R. Chamberlin
Mayor, City of Campbell
65 North Central Avenue
Campbell, California 95008

Thank you.

Very truly yours,



CLARK L. BRADLEY
State Senator

CLB/ga

cc The Honorable Dean R. Chamberlin

ab 1774
(Min.)

February 18, 1974

Ms. Dorian B. Dunlavey
American Association
of University Women
3255 Parkhurst Drive
Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif. 90274

Dear Ms. Dunlavey:

Thank you for your interest in Assembly Bill 1774. This measure has been amended to include sex discrimination, and a copy is enclosed for your information.

AB 1774 is scheduled to be heard in the Senate Business and Professions Committee later this week. I hope the addition of this amendment will increase support for the bill.

Sincerely,

JULIAN C. DIXON

JCD/lis

AB 1774
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION



OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

CALIFORNIA STATE DIVISION

Dorian B. Dunlavey
3255 Parkhurst Drive
Rancho Palos Verdes, Ca. 90274

Honorable Julian Dixon
Assemblyman, 63rd District
State Capitol, Room 5164
Sacramento, California 95814

Re: Assembly Bill 1774

Dear Assemblyman Dixon,

The California State Division of the American Association of University Women would like to go on record as ready to support Assembly Bill 1774 when it is amended to include discrimination on the basis of sex as one of the factors for which license discipline is available against any person licensed under the Business and Professions Code.

The thirty thousand members of the California State Division urge you to take the necessary steps to amend the bill.

I would appreciate receiving a copy of the bill as amended in order that I may keep our American Association of University Women members informed.

Very truly yours,

Dorian B. Dunlavey

Dorian B. Dunlavey
CSD Status of Women Chairperson

cc: Evelle J. Younger, Attorney General

at 1774
(7 min.)

February 18, 1974

Ms. Nancy Wells
WEAL State Conference Chairperson
1858 Trudie Drive
San Pedro, California 90732

Dear Ms. Wells:

Assemblyman Vincent Thomas has forwarded me a copy of your letter to him regarding my bill AB 1774 regarding discrimination in performance of licensed activities.

I have amended this bill to include sex discrimination and a copy is enclosed for your information. The Senate Business and Professions Committee will hold a hearing on AB 1774 later this week, and you may either contact Assemblyman Thomas or myself to obtain the outcome.

Thank you for your interest in this important piece of legislation. I hope that the addition of this amendment will increase support for the measure.

Sincerely,

JULIAN C. DIXON

JCD/lis

cc A/Vincent Thomas

DISTRICT OFFICE
SUITE 508
255 WEST FIFTH STREET
SAN PEDRO 90731
TELEPHONE: 833-2881

SACRAMENTO OFFICE
STATE CAPITOL 95814
TELEPHONE: 445-7906

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
NATURAL RESOURCES AND
CONSERVATION
REVENUE AND TAXATION

MEMBER, PACIFIC MARINE
FISHERIES COMMISSION

yes

Assembly California Legislature

VINCENT THOMAS
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY, SIXTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT

*Dep
ackmo*

February 11, 1974

Honorable Julian Dixon
Room 5164, State Capitol
Sacramento, California

Dear Julian:

Enclosed is copy of letter from one of my constituents,
together with my reply, regarding an amendment to your
Assembly Bill 1774.

I would appreciate your informing her as to whether you
plan to amend your bill in accordance with her suggestion.
A copy of your reply would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Vince

VINCENT THOMAS

VT:eb
Enclosures

DISTRICT OFFICE
SUITE 508
255 WEST FIFTH STREET
SAN PEDRO 90731
TELEPHONE 833-2881

SACRAMENTO OFFICE
STATE CAPITOL 95814
TELEPHONE 445-7906

Assembly California Legislature

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CONSERVATION
REVENUE AND TAXATION
MEMBER, PACIFIC MARINE
FISHERIES COMMISSION

VINCENT THOMAS
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY, SIXTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT

February 11, 1974

Ms. Nancy Wells
WEAL State Conference Chairperson
1858 Trudie Drive
San Pedro, California 90732

Dear Ms. Wells:

Thank you for your letter expressing your concern with Assembly Bill 353 (Miller), relating to tax exemptions, and AB 1774 (Dixon), relating to discrimination.

Enclosed are copies of both bills. Assembly Bill 353 has been amended, but Assembly Bill 1774 has not been. Both of these bills have been approved by the Assembly and are awaiting action in the Senate. There is no scheduled hearing date for Assembly Bill 353; whereas, Assembly Bill 1774 is scheduled for hearing February 20th in the Senate Finance Committee.

I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of your letter to the authors of both measures so that they may be aware of your views and communicate with you as to how you wish their bills amended.

If our office can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely,

VINCENT THOMAS

VT:eb

Enclosures

Mrs. Alice W. Malone
4764 C La Villa Marina
Marina Del Rey, Calif. 90291

Dep
ackno

Mrs. Alice W. Malone
4764 C La Villa Marina
Marina Del Rey, Calif. 90291

February 27, 1974

Assemblyman Julian Dixon
California State Assembly-
Sacramento, Calif.

Dear Assemblyman Dixon:

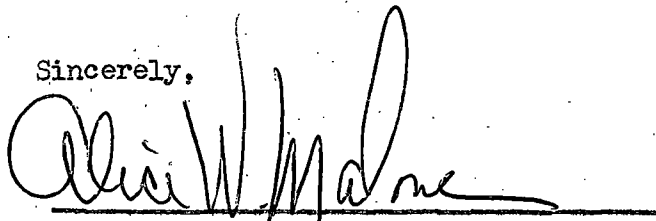
re:AB 1774

It has just been brought to my attention that the bill (AB 1774) has neglected to include discrimination because of sex. The bill is classified in the field of "civil rights" and for this reason rightly speaks to discrimination for race, creed or national origin.

Today we live in a world where it is more and more apparent that it is necessary to include the 53% of the population which has not been included in the political process. I suggest that this bill be re-written to follow the "affirmative action" policies now being followed all over the United States.

In the near future my area of Marina del Rey will be YOUR assembly district. In the past, we have had assembly-persons who listened and responded. I trust that you will represent us in Sacramento by listening to voters who take the time to speak up.

Sincerely,



Alice W. Malone
phone: 823-1314

National Women's Political Caucus, Westside
Member; ACLU, NAACP, Legal Defense Fund
USC Women's Caucus, Marina Democratic Club
Common Cause

cc: Salute to Women Leaders
Amie Hoeber, Pres, NWPC- Weside

at 1774 - Discrim.
(Minutes)

April 24, 1974

Ms. Mary Helen Barro
Community Affairs Director
Box 3969
Hollywood, California 90028

Dear Ms. Barro:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding AB 1774. You raised an interesting point regarding the use of only the masculine term in the language of this bill. I agree it is a bit incongruous since AB 1774 deals with sexual discrimination.

Although this practice is now outdated, to say the least, it is continued mainly as a matter of convenience. I am sure the time is fast approaching when using only the masculine gender in our statutes will cease; but this will require rewriting of virtually every section of every code.

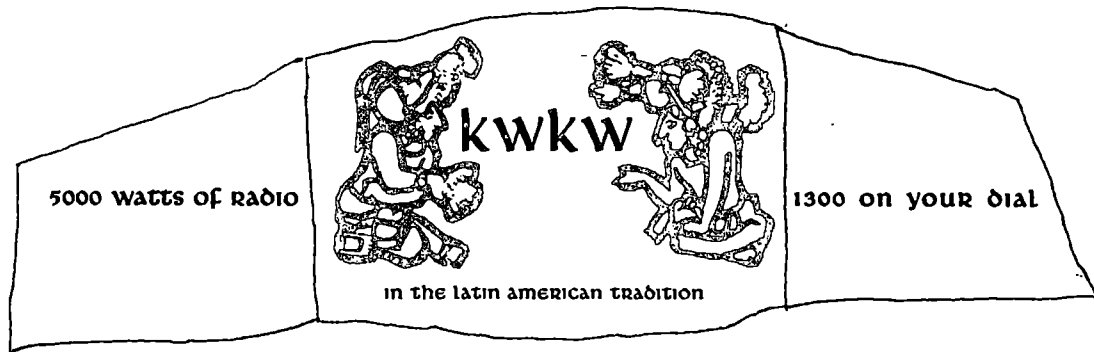
The California Statutes are at best difficult to read and understand. By changing the "he" to "he or she as the case may be" in every instance could make some code sections almost incomprehensible. Rather, every code contains a section defining gender. For example, Section 14 of the Business and Professions Code reads: "Each gender includes the other two genders."

Thank you again for your thoughtful comments. I look forward to hearing from you again on matters of mutual concern.

Sincerely,

JULIAN C. DIXON

JCD:em



April 3, 1974

Assemblyman Julian C. Dixon
State Capitol, Room 5164
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Assemblyman Dixon:

I have just received a copy of amended AB 1774, and the press release which you thoughtfully enclosed.

While I am pleased with the amended version of the bill, my enthusiasm was buffered a bit by the ironic incongruity evident in the total text. I have marked a copy of the bill accordingly and return it for your review and consideration.

Via this friendly nudge I am requesting that you and your fellow legislators take appropriate action to include women totally when drafting legislation.

I would appreciate your thoughts on this and look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Mary Helen Barro

Mary Helen Barro
Community Affairs Director

MHB:eg
Enclosure

cc: State Senator Ruben S. Ayala
State Senator David A. Roberti
Assemblyman Robert G. Beverly
Assemblyman Joseph B. Montoya

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1774

Introduced by Assemblyman Dixon

April 26, 1973

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

An act to add Section 125.6 to the Business and Professions Code, relating to discrimination in the performance of licensed activities.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1774, as amended, Dixon (C. & P.U.). Discrimination. Makes every person licensed under the Business and Professions Code subject to disciplinary action if, because of race, color, sex, religion, ancestry, or national origin, he refuses to perform his licensed activity, or aids or incites the refusal to perform such licensed activity by another licensee, or makes any discrimination, distinction, or restriction in the performance of his licensed activity.

Declares that nothing in act shall be interpreted to apply to discrimination by employer with regard to employees or prospective employees.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 125.6 is added to the Business and
2 Professions Code, to read:

AB 1774.

— 2 —

1 125.6. Every person who holds a license under the
2 provisions of this code is subject to disciplinary action
3 under the disciplinary provisions of this code applicable
4 to him, if, because of the applicant's race, color, sex,
5 religion, ancestry, or national origin, he refuses to
6 perform his licensed activity or aids or incites the refusal
7 to perform such licensed activity by another licensee, or
8 if, because of the applicant's race, color, sex, religion,
9 ancestry, or national origin, he makes any discrimination,
10 distinction, or restriction in the performance of his
11 licensed activity. Nothing in this section shall be
12 interpreted to apply to discrimination by employers with
13 regard to employees or prospective employees.
14 "License," as used in this section, includes
15 "certificate," "permit," "authority," and "registration" or
16 any other indicia giving authorization to engage in a
17 business or profession regulated by this code.
18 "Applicant," as used in this section means a person
19 applying for licensed services provided by a person
20 licensed under this code.

*aren't women
licensed in the State?
considering latest
court rulings - would
women be bound
by this law?*

AB 1774
(Minorities)

January 8, 1975

Mr. Robert H. O'Brien
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
217 West First Street Room 600
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Bob:

It was nice seeing you during the holidays and having an all-too-rare opportunity to chat.

You mentioned during our conversation that the Attorney General intends to conduct a survey of private clubs concerning their guest policies relative to minorities and women. I am very much interested in knowing when this survey will be completed and, of course, the results.

I have had a bill drafted which will prohibit such clubs from discriminating against guests of members on the basis of race, religion or sex; however, I would prefer to postpone introduction of this legislation until the results of your survey are known. Ms. Delpha Hacker is the person in my Sacramento office to contact with regard to this or any other legislative matter.

Looking forward to talking with you again soon.

Sincerely,

JULIAN C. DIXON

JCD:jw

March 17, 1975

Honorable Bill Greene
Member of the Assembly
Room 2188
State Capitol

Dear Bill:

Enclosed is Roger Taylor's reply to my letter regarding his current status with the Fair Employment Practice Commission. I would appreciate your comments and suggestions on this matter as soon as possible.

As I stated in my letter to Mr. Taylor, my primary concern is the future leadership and direction of the Fair Employment Practice Commission.

I fully realize that the issue of the Fair Employment Practice Commission and the manner in which Mr. Taylor was terminated could become a major issue in many of our Black communities. Therefore, this should be one of the items on our agenda for discussion with the Governor.

Sincerely,

JULIAN C. DIXON

JCD/csl

Roger A. Taylor
1085 South Van Ness Avenue #204
San Francisco, California 94110

March 14, 1975

Assemblyman Julian Dixon
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Attention: Mr. Charles Siplin

Dear Assemblyman Dixon:

In response to your recent letter, the following is my opinion as to why I was terminated from my position as Chief of the Division without any prior notification of intent from the Director's office.

I'm sure you are aware AB 150 that was passed into law recently states that Chiefs of the Divisions of the Department are appointed by the Governor and serve at the pleasure of the Director.

On March 5, 1975 I took an action against a Caucasian employee. Please note my attached statement. On March 6, 1975 I conducted the Commission meeting, and called for an executive session where I explained to them my reasons for taking the action.

On Friday, March 7, 1975, in San Francisco, I had reason to believe that this employee was in a meeting some place with Mr. Ray Barrier, Department Personnel Director and perhaps Mr. Jim McCullough, Assistant Deputy Director, and although I cannot prove any of this, also my Assistant Chief, Mr. Harry London. I can only assume that this meeting had occurred by verbal statements made to me by clerical staff about Mr. Moore and Barrier; Mr. McCullough coming to our office looking for Mr. Barrier, and Mr. London's peculiar behavior.

On Monday, March 10, 1975, at about 9:00 AM, I was called to the Director's office where Mr. Al Loeb, Chief Deputy Director called me into his office. He started the conversation off by asking me why the Commission denied my appeal that it approve a contract with EEOC for \$125,000.00. The reason being because FEP cases would become EEOC cases. Incidentally, since then I have been advised that with certain revisions to the contract, the Commission subsequently approved the contract. I do not know what they were because I have been terminated as Chief of the division.

Following that subject Mr. Loeb inquired as to why I took the action against Mr. Moore. I briefly explained the history of Mr. Moore's insubordination to me; his, and Mr. Feiertag's (southern area administrator) history of circumventing my instructions concerning the way I want to turn the agency around, and do the job we are supposed to be doing, even with our limited staff.

After that discussion, Mr. Loeb advised me that the Director wanted me to resign; that I would receive a memo to that affect; that I was to respond to the memo with my resignation. I indicated to him that I was aware of realities of political appointments, etc., and even though I had hoped to be re-appointed, along with many members of my staff, because of my record as Assistant Chief, and my brief 18 months as Chief. My hopes were more aroused when Governor Brown made some appointments of women and minorities to top positions in State government. Being the first minority ever appointed as Chief of the Division of Fair Employment Practices, and the fact Bob Gnaizda, a Republican, had been appointed to a responsible job, I felt that my chances of re-appointment were reasonably possible.

However, keeping in mind AB 150 (serve at the pleasure of the Director). Further, I felt that with the new administration, the Division would get financial and moral support, and hopefully I could do a better job in serving the people of this great State.

In addition, the fact that Mr. Donald Vial, known by several members of my staff and Commissioner Dellums, I felt that when I had a chance to talk to him privately about the things I have done for the Division in view of the adversities that I was confronted with, and what I hoped to do with his help, maybe there was a chance of re-appointment and moving forward.

At about 2:00 PM that afternoon, I was called to Mr. Vial's office where I was handed the memo I had been expecting. I did not read it at the time, and Mr. Vial explained that the matter was not personal; that the issue concerning Mr. Moore was a separate issue. However, when I got back to my office and read the letter, I had been terminated (FIRED), effective at the end of that day, March 10, 1975.

I cannot believe that other Chiefs had no lead-time notification of resignation and/or termination. Naturally, I have no way of finding out now. Perhaps you can find out. I learned that Mr. Howard of the Division of Labor Law Enforcement knew he was going about two weeks prior to the effective date. If this be true, then it appears that I was terminated to prevent me from taking the action against Mr. Moore (Northern Area Administrator).

The word has filtered down to me that Mr. Barrier advised the Director that I had not followed proper procedure when I took the action I did, but the Attorney General's office and State Personnel Board said that I acted properly under the circumstances, and according to the rules. Therefore, I can only assume that Mr. Vial was getting misleading advice from his staff, and took the action he did.

The following day, March 11, 1975, I asked to see Mr. Loeb, and did, and requested that I be offered the opportunity to resign, rather

March 14, 1975

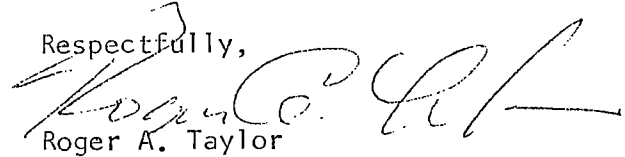
than be terminated. He stated he could not because that was the Administration's policy.

For your information, I turned down an opportunity to become Chief of the State of Washington's Bureau Against Discrimination because the Administration had indicated, through the Director, that it wanted people to stay on unless other opportunities were available.

I gambled and lost, I think not because of my ability, but because I took punitive action against a white employee. I need not apprise you of the Department's employment of minorities.

Thank you for your concern.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Roger A. Taylor", written in a cursive style.

Roger A. Taylor

NOTE: FEPC would be down on a private employer about such an action, but since I do have a job, and I don't want to embarrass the Administration, I will step away quietly.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

STATEMENT

On March 5, 1975 during the State staff meeting in Los Angeles while we were discussing the subject of the EEOC Contract and budget, Area Administrator Moore brought up a matter that pertained to, and was discussed at a Northern Area staff meeting the preceding Monday, March 3, 1975.

He kept harping on this matter until the Assistant Chief told him to stop bringing it up, that it was a matter that would be discussed later and that this was not the time and place (State staff meeting) to discuss northern area problems.

Mr. Moore insisted that it was State staff meeting business and kept talking about it. He indicated he was going to see the Director, and just would not heed the Assistant Chief's instructions to him about the matter.

When he persisted, I told him the same thing that Mr. London had told him, and he continued to talk about the matter in a tone of voice I considered "almost shouting". I again told him the matter was not to be discussed any more, to let it go for now, it would be discussed later. I told him that I would take care of the matter he was complaining about at the appropriate time. This was told to Mr. Moore at least two more times by me. He continued to discuss the matter, and eventually I told Mr. Moore that the subject was not to be discussed any more at this meeting.

Mr. Moore desisted for about less than a minute, and brought it up again about the actions he was going to take and that he wanted to talk about the subject there, and then.

When we had completed State staff business, I mentioned to Mr. London that I wanted to see him later, and left the room while the remainder of staff discussed other matters. I went to the Commissioner's office and pondered as to what I should do in light of his behavior toward me in front of the top members of my staff. They were Assistant Chief London, Senior Legal Counsel Wilson, his associate, Ms. Stopol, Area Administrator Feiertag, Senior Consultants Hyatt and Robinson.

I went back to the meeting and called out Attorney Wilson. Before I said anything, Mr. Wilson said to me words to the effect that "that guy is something else". I then consulted Mr. Wilson as to Mr. Moore's behavior constituting gross insubordination, and he agreed that it definitely did. Mr. Wilson then went away to make some telephone calls.

About five minutes later after pondering over the incident, I located Mr. Wilson again, and asked that in his legal opinion "was the behavior of Mr. Moore sufficient to show a case of insubordination"? Mr. Wilson said that it was.

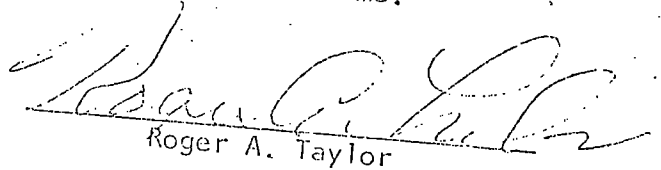
STATEMENT (continued)

Mr. Wilson then went back to the meeting. I stayed in the Commissioner's office thinking about what to do in light of my previous experiences with Mr. Moore. I had initiated punitive action against Mr. Moore last September concerning a previous act of gross insubordination toward me with plenty of witnesses to the act. Shortly after notification to take action was served upon him, I was called by the Director's office where Deputy Director McCullough and Personnel Officer Ray Barrier asked me not to proceed because the Department was already under criticism by then candidate for Governor Brown. After much discussion, I, in a spirit of cooperation with the Director's wishes, agreed not to act at that time on that matter. I also thought of an incident that had occurred during a northern area staff meeting on March 3, 1975 when he again was somewhat insubordinate toward me about his insistence that I give him a memo before he would act on instructions I had given to him verbally, and where I had to order him to do what I wanted done.

After making a decision, I went back to the meeting, called out Mr. Moore, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. London. We went to the Commissioner's office where I verbally instructed Mr. Moore that he was suspended without pay for 15 days. He stated that he was going to see the Director, and going to the Governor's office. I suggested he follow the Departmental grievance procedure. He then requested, and was granted, permission to go to the Director's office and anywhere else he wished to. Mr. London then asked if Moore could be excused for a moment to ask me a question. Moore left the room and Mr. London asked me if I was sure that I was procedurally correct. I replied that I was.

Mr. Moore was called back into the office and I stated to him that in line with the suspension, that I would serve the notice of punitive action upon him within 15 days. Mr. Moore then left the room.

Prior to leaving, Mr. Moore told me he would go back to the office and check his file to see what he could disclose against me.


Roger A. Taylor



DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

455 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO 94102

March 10, 1975

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
P.O. Box 603
San Francisco 94101

CONFIDENTIAL

Roger Taylor
Division of Fair Employment Practices
San Francisco

Dear Roger:

Confirming our discussion this morning, I have been instructed by the Director to advise you in his behalf that your appointment as Chief of the Division of Fair Employment Practices is terminated effective at the close of business March 10, 1975. Your past assistance in providing for a smooth transition to the new administration has been appreciated. Charles E. Wilson has been designated acting chief of the division until such time as a permanent appointment is made. If you elect to reinstate to your former civil service class of Consultant, as you intimated you would, you will be assigned to the affirmative action section in San Francisco on an interim basis under the supervision of Carol Schiller, the statewide supervisor of that function.

Once again, your past cooperation has been appreciated. I am sure that you will continue to make a significant contribution to the division in your new assignment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Al M. Loeb".

AL M. LOEB
Chief Deputy Director

AMI:hw

cc: Charles E. Wilson

In view of the fact that The California State University and Colleges system is submitting a program change proposal for affirmative action purposes as requested by the Education Subcommittee of Ways and Means; we would like to first summarize how we have utilized those funds allocated in the current fiscal year budget.

The 1973-74 budget appropriated \$250,000.00 for affirmative action program purposes to The California State University and Colleges system.

Initially, we allocated to each of our nineteen (19) campuses a half-time Affirmative Action Coordinator position which utilized \$127,680.00. Additionally, we allocated funds for temporary staff to each of our campuses in amounts ranging from \$1,414.00 to \$6,361.00 for an aggregate total of \$98,247.00. Staff benefits for all of these positions amounted to \$29,258.00, and we allocated \$143.00 to each campus for equipment for a total of \$2,717.00.

Total Affirmative Action Coordinator positions (9.5) and temporary help positions (13.9) including staff benefits minus salary savings amounted to \$247,283.00. Equipment allocations amounted to \$2,717.00 for a total expenditure of \$250,000.00 (See Attachment A).

A summary analysis of how funds were allocated is important but even more important is our level of achievement relative to the level of funding.

Summarily stated; we have accomplished the following program components since July 1973:

- A. Each of our nineteen campuses and the Chancellor's Office completed an expanded survey of employment and utilization patterns of women and members of ethnic groups in the CSUC system (January 1974).
- B. Completion of a systemwide salary inequity study (April 1974).
- C. The development and/or refinement of affirmative action personnel policies for all of our campuses.
- D. Each of our nineteen campuses is in the process of developing an Affirmative Action Data File for all employees on campus.
- E. All of our nineteen campuses have developed and implemented a more extensive outreach recruitment program to increase the applicant pool of women and minorities.

- F. Each of our campuses has conducted a statistical workforce analysis of their total employee population.
- G. All of our campuses have developed procedures for disseminating policies related to affirmative action including, but not limited to:
 - 1. Establishment of Campus Affirmative Action Committees.
 - 2. Recruitment Advertising Standards.
 - 3. A policy Statement on Nepotism.

While the above listing of accomplishments might not appear to be overwhelming, it should be pointed out that these items were achieved, generally, with part-time staffing. Only (9)* of our nineteen campuses currently have a full-time Coordinator of Affirmative Action Programs.

We believe that the funding level provided to the CSUC system for affirmative action purposes certainly has enabled us to start the processes required of higher education by Federal and State laws and our own Board of Trustees policies. However, those resources are inadequate if we are to meet the expanding demands placed upon us by revised Federal regulations. Presently, higher education is covered by the following Federal statutes related to affirmative action efforts:

- A. Executive Order 11246 (1965) as amended by Executive Order 11375 (1967). These orders cover all Institutions with Federal Contracts over \$10,000.00 annually and mandate affirmative action plans with numerical goal and timetables.
- B. Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act as amended in 1972. This Act covers all institutions with fifteen (15) or more employees and requires a reporting process different from that required in item A.
- C. The Equal Pay Act of 1963 as amended in 1972. This Act covers all Higher Education Institutions and requires us to keep and preserve specified records relative to whether discrimination has occurred in salaries or fringe benefits on the basis of sex.
- D. Title IX, of the 1972 Higher Education Act. This Act requires that we keep and preserve records relevant to the determination of whether violations have occurred against students

*Bakersfield, Fullerton, Hayward, Los Angeles, Northridge, San Diego, San Francisco and San Luis Obispo.

on the basis of race, color, national origin or sex, and may require written Affirmative Action Programs.

E. Section 24214 of the California State Education Code which requires our Board of Trustees to do the following:

1. Review hiring, wages, job classifications, and advancement practices as applied to female employees and take corrective measures where inequities exist;
2. Review selection procedures utilized for employment of female employees to determine disparate selection practices;
3. Assure opportunity of advancement for qualified female employees to executive positions within departments and divisions.

F. California State Fair Employment Practice Act.

Within the past few months we have witnessed an escalation of both interest and action related to affirmative action and/or non-compliance with Federal regulations. We seek, through the request, allocation, and utilization of additional staff resources, to place The California State University and Colleges system in a preventive rather than reactive posture and thereby eliminate, insofar as possible, the even more costly processes of compliance reviews, class action suits, court mandated solutions including back pay, and the possibility of termination of Federal funded contracts.

Because of those reasons heretofore stated and because we believe that both the Legislative and Executive branches of California State government want to see our system fully comply with existing laws and policies related to affirmative action; we submit, per your request, the enclosed Program Change Proposal for 1974-75 (Attachement B)

PRESENT FUNDING LEVEL FOR CSUC AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS

C O D E	CAMPUSES	PERSONAL SERVICES										OE&E	Totals, New Administrative Programs
		Coordinator 12 Mo.		Temporary Help		Total Man Years	Salaries and Wages	Less Salary Savings	Plus Staff Benefits	Totals, Personal Services		Equipment (Furniture)	
		MY	Amount	MY	Amount					MY	Amount		
05	HAYWARD	0.5	\$ 6,720	0.7	\$ 4,948	1.2	\$ 11,668	-\$ 408	\$ 1,497	1.2	\$ 12,757	\$ 143	\$ 12,900
10	CAL POLY, POMONA	0.5	6,720	0.7	4,948	1.2	11,668	- 408	1,496	1.2	12,756	143	12,899
15	CAL POLY, SLO	0.5	6,720	0.8	5,654	1.3	12,374	- 433	1,599	1.3	13,540	143	13,683
20	CHICO	0.5	6,720	0.7	4,948	1.2	11,668	- 408	1,524	1.2	12,784	143	12,927
25	FRESNO	0.5	6,720	0.9	6,361	1.4	13,081	- 458	1,695	1.4	14,318	143	14,461
30	HUMBOLDT	0.5	6,720	0.5	3,534	1.0	10,254	- 359	1,314	1.0	11,209	143	11,352
35	BAKERSFIELD	0.5	6,720	0.2	1,414	0.7	8,134	- 284	1,064	0.7	8,914	143	9,057
40	LONG BEACH	0.5	6,720	1.1	7,775	1.6	14,495	- 507	1,879	1.6	15,867	143	16,010
45	LOS ANGELES	0.5	6,720	1.1	7,775	1.6	14,495	- 507	1,826	1.6	15,814	143	15,957
50	FULLERTON	0.5	6,720	0.7	4,948	1.2	11,668	- 408	1,530	1.2	12,790	143	12,933
55	DOMINGUEZ HILLS	0.5	6,720	0.3	2,120	0.8	8,840	- 309	1,161	0.8	9,692	143	9,835
60	SACRAMENTO	0.5	6,720	0.8	5,654	1.3	12,374	- 433	1,593	1.3	13,534	143	13,677
63	SAN BERNARDINO	0.5	6,720	0.2	1,414	0.7	8,134	- 284	1,074	0.7	8,924	143	9,067
65	SAN DIEGO	0.5	6,720	1.2	8,482	1.7	15,202	- 532	1,999	1.7	16,669	143	16,812
70	NORTHRIDGE	0.5	6,720	1.0	7,068	1.5	13,788	- 482	1,789	1.5	15,095	143	15,238
75	SAN FRANCISCO	0.5	6,720	1.1	7,775	1.6	14,495	- 507	1,842	1.6	15,830	143	15,973
80	SAN JOSE	0.5	6,720	1.2	8,482	1.7	15,202	- 532	1,938	1.7	16,608	143	16,751
85	SONOMA	0.5	6,720	0.4	2,827	0.9	9,547	- 334	1,266	0.9	10,479	143	10,622
90	STANISLAUS	0.5	6,720	0.3	2,120	0.8	8,840	- 309	1,172	0.8	9,703	143	9,846
	TOTAL	9.5	\$127,680	13.9	\$98,247	23.4	\$225,927	-\$7,902	\$29,258	23.4	\$247,283	\$2,717	\$250,000

SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAM CHANGE PROPOSAL FOR
IMPLEMENTATION OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS

On January 23, 1974, the Board of Trustees of The California State University and Colleges system adopted a policy statement on Non-discrimination and Affirmative Action which, when coupled with affirmative action provisions and demands of Federal and State regulatory agencies, exceeds campus staffing capability to effectively handle these new responsibilities.

In addition to annual employment surveys for the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Chancellor's Office, each of our campuses is now required to do the following:

- A. Develop basic data files on all its employees.
- B. Compile work force availability data for each job classification on its campus both for women and minorities.
- C. Analyze its recruitment and application flow.
- D. Make utilization analysis of all positions on the campus to determine whether patterns of underutilization of women and minorities exist.
- E. Establish a test monitoring and validating program.
- F. Conduct a job placement analysis.
- G. Maintain a summary of all new hires by department, race, sex and job classification.
- H. Conduct an annual promotions analysis.
- I. Conduct an annual salary analysis.
- J. Compile a tenure analysis.
- K. Develop an annual termination analysis.
- L. Develop goals and timetables for overcoming or eliminating underutilization of women and minorities.
- M. Design and implement programs to enhance employment opportunities for women and minorities.

Needless to say, the above listed items, if they are to be accomplished, require staff capabilities far in excess of what is now available on our campuses.

May 2, 1974

The attached program change proposal (Attachment B) represents minimal needs if we are to implement affirmative action programs consistent with Board of Trustees policy and Federal regulations. Please note that because we wanted to keep the total cost of this program to a bare minimum, no clerical support staff was included, although it is much needed. It is our view that should you fund our request for full time professional staff, individual campuses should be able to provide clerical support staff required from existing resources.

FSA: 5-2-74
HLC/jdep

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAM CHANGE PROPOSAL 1974/75

Code	Campus	Affirmative Action (12 Mo.) Coordinators		Personnel Management Specialists I		Research Technician		Total Salaries & Wages		Less Salary Savings	12.5% Staff Benefits	Total Personal Services		1974/75 Budgeted Positions	1974/75 Full-Time Equivalent Students
		MY	Amount	MY	Amount	MY	Amount	My	Amount			MY	Amount		
40	Long Beach	1.0	18,468	1.0	13,332	1.0	12,096	3.0	43,896	-1,536	5,295	3.0	47,655	2,641.8	21,400
65	San Diego	1.0	18,468	1.0	13,332	1.0	12,096	3.0	43,896	-1,536	5,295	3.0	47,655	2,733.5	22,500
80	San Jose	1.0	18,468	1.0	13,332	1.0	12,096	3.0	43,896	-1,536	5,295	3.0	47,655	2,742.0	21,350
70	Northridge	1.0	18,468	1.0	13,332	1.0	12,096	3.0	43,896	-1,536	5,295	3.0	47,655	2,228.6	18,400
45	Los Angeles	1.0	18,468	1.0	13,332	1.0	12,096	3.0	43,896	-1,536	5,295	3.0	47,655	2,314.8	18,570
75	San Francisco	1.0	18,468	1.0	13,332	1.0	12,096	3.0	43,896	-1,536	5,295	3.0	47,655	2,185.4	16,000
60	Sacramento	1.0	18,468	1.0	13,332	1.0	12,096	3.0	43,896	-1,536	5,295	3.0	47,655	1,937.5	15,700
50	Fullerton	1.0	18,468	1.0	13,332	1.0	12,096	3.0	43,896	-1,536	5,295	3.0	47,655	1,682.6	14,000
25	Fresno	1.0	18,468	1.0	13,332	1.0	12,096	3.0	43,896	-1,536	5,295	3.0	47,655	1,811.1	13,500
05	Hayward	1.0	18,468	1.0	13,332	1.0	12,096	3.0	43,896	-1,536	5,295	3.0	47,655	1,419.4	10,370
15	San Luis Obispo	1.0	18,468	1.0	13,332	1.0	12,096	3.0	43,896	-1,536	5,295	3.0	47,655	1,847.8	14,100
20	Chico	1.0	18,468	—	—	1.0	12,096	2.0	30,564	-1,070	3,687	2.0	33,181	1,585.7	11,800
10	Pomona	1.0	18,468	—	—	1.0	12,096	2.0	30,564	-1,070	3,687	2.0	33,181	1,462.9	10,330
30	Humboldt	1.0	18,468	—	—	1.0	12,096	2.0	30,564	-1,070	3,687	2.0	33,181	1,036.7	6,600
85	Sonoma	1.0	18,468	—	—	1.0	12,096	2.0	30,564	-1,070	3,687	2.0	33,181	807.3	5,150
55	Dominguez Hills	1.0	18,468	—	—	1.0	12,096	2.0	30,564	-1,070	3,687	2.0	33,181	656.2	4,440
90	Stanislaus	1.0	18,468	—	—	0.5	6,048	1.5	24,516	-858	2,957	1.5	26,615	453.2	2,600
63	San Bernardino	1.0	18,468	—	—	0.5	6,048	1.5	24,516	-858	2,957	1.5	26,615	520.2	2,800
35	Bakersfield	1.0	18,468	—	—	0.5	6,048	1.5	24,516	-858	2,957	1.5	26,615	500.6	2,900
00	Chancellor's Office	1.0	18,468	—	—	0.5	6,048	1.5	24,516	-858	2,957	1.5	26,615	403.8	—
TOTAL		20.0	369,360	11.0	146,652	18.0	217,728	49.0	733,740	-25,678	88,508	49.0	796,570	30,971.1	232,470



Charles

ASSOCIATED STUDENTS UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

200 ESHLEMAN HALL Berkeley, California 94720 (415) 642-1431

March 20, 1975

President

Denise Dillard
Rich Gallegos
Violet Rabaya

Executive Vice-President

Leonard Jones
Nancy Rebello

Administrative Vice-President

Kim O. Eschelbach

Academic Affairs Vice-President

Edmundo Anchondo
Don Gillies
Charlene Harrington

Student Advocate

John Minor

Julian Dixon, Assemblyman
Black Caucus
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Dixon:

The Associated Students of the University of California, Berkeley (ASUC) seeks your assistance in demanding that the Office of Federal Contract Compliance, Department of Labor (DOL) disapprove the controversial Affirmative Action Personnel Program (September 30, 1974; amended February 18, 1975) submitted by the University of California Berkeley campus, and statewide University administrations.

Without belaboring our complaint that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare issued the preliminary approval without sound basis and contrary to DOL directives, we urge you to exert whatever interceding influence you may command to stop its final approval by DOL.

We invite your most careful consideration to the small packet accompanying this letter. It will highlight the discrepancies of the plan, upon which our opposition is based. Also, it will reveal both the enormous social and political implications of the approval of an inadequate plan.

You may be aware that this plan has been designated as a model for institutions of higher learning throughout the nation. Were it to be adopted, this injustice would extend throughout our entire higher education system, allowing colleges and universities, nationwide, to continue, sanctioned by law, a thinly disguised form of institutionalized racism and sexism.

Please remember that utilization ratios in such affirmative action plans are based on current "availability pools." In the case of personnel hiring, availability pools do absolutely nothing to remedy the deprivation of opportunity in the past. (Availability pools will slowly become more representative of the general population if a vigorous effort is made to enroll and support students from groups hitherto excluded from higher education or particular disciplines, however to date there is no federal or state mandate requiring such an effort.)

We would like to remember 1975 as the year a start was made - even though decades will pass before rates of graduation from college (and availability pools) actually reflect the existence of equal opportunity. Consequently, it is imperative that this plan be fully adequate. As yet it is not.

Of immediate importance is a time constraint. Revised Order No. 4 reads:

"An affirmative action plan shall be deemed to have been accepted by the Government at the time appropriate compliance agency has accepted such plan unless within 45 days thereafter the Office of Federal Contract Compliance has disapproved such plan."

Since the plan was officially approved by HEW on February 18, 1975, the deadline will arrive on April 4, 1975. It is crucial that persons cognizant of the plan's faults move with all due haste to ensure that it will not be accepted until the deficiencies have been remedied.

We have appreciated your previous concern about issues related to social justice and trust that your interest will not wane in these crucial hours. It is because this particular matter has such extensive implications that we attempt to solicit your intervention.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Marion H. Wheeler Jr.

Marion H. Wheeler, Jr.
Affirmative Action Research
Assistant

Denise Dillard *Rich Gallegos*
Denise Dillard Rich Gallegos

Violet Rabaya
Violet Rabaya

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Don Gillies
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Charlene Harrington
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Thursday, February 20, 1975
Revised: Thursday, March 20, 1975

ASUC PRESS RELEASE

The decision of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to accept Berkeley's affirmative action plan should be reversed by the Department of Labor, according to a report and documents released by the ASUC today.

The basis for the reversal by the Labor Department, according to the ASUC, will be Berkeley's failure to include recent graduates with Ph.D.'s in the "national pool of trained talent" it considers available to fill academic vacancies.

Berkeley currently uses the results of an American Council on Education (ACE) survey of faculty members who already teach at major colleges and universities to determine how many members of minority groups are available to be hired by Berkeley. This restriction unnecessarily limits the availability pool.

For example, Berkeley does not count as available for hire a black who has recently received a Ph.D. from Harvard or one who is teaching at an institution not considered a "major" institution.

Berkeley's use of the ACE data was called into question by Philip J. Davis, director of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance in the Department of Labor.

In a letter to Peter Holmes, director of the Office for Civil Rights in HEW, Davis, whose office has final jurisdiction over the affirmative action plan, informed Holmes that he was to deliver a show cause letter to Berkeley "no later than February 17, 1975."

Davis also told Holmes that "no consultation or other discussion with the University should take place without OCCR being first advised and afforded the opportunity to participate."

When Holmes and Martin Garry, deputy director of the Office for Civil Rights, met with University officials on February 18, they carried with them a copy of a signed show cause letter which was apparently never delivered.

Instead, University officials presented Holmes and Garry with a set of amendments to the Berkeley plan which were deemed to answer point-by-point the objections about to be raised in the show cause letter. In a sudden reversal, Holmes and Garry announced that they were accepting the plan on Wednesday afternoon.

According to statements made to the press by Davis, the Department of Labor was not consulted in HEW's decision to accept the plan. That department still has 45 days to review HEW's decision.

Documents released by the ASUC include copies of a draft of the show cause letter which was apparently shown to Vice Chancellor Heyman in a secret meeting with Martin Garry on January 31.

By "leaking" the contents of its show cause letter to the University, HEW gave Heyman and other UC officials advance time to prepare their amendments to the plan.

The draft of the show cause letter in possession of the ASUC was prepared by Garry and is dated January 27, 1975. Garry was formerly a member of President Nixon's law firm in New York.

Berkeley's use of the ACE data explains the surprising finding Wednesday that Berkeley need not hire any Chicanos or Native Americans and that it needed to hire Asian

Americans in only two departments and blacks in only one.

According to a utilization analysis by the ASUC using National Research Council (NRC) data on minority Ph.D.'s awarded in FY 1973, Berkeley should hire, in addition to the positions announced Wednesday:

- o two Chicaneos in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese Languages;
- o at least one Chicaneos in either Sociology, Political Science, Anthropology, or Psychology;
- o at least one Native American in a social science department, preferably Anthropology;
- o a black in the Department of English;
- o a black in the Department of History;
- o at least one black in a biological science department, preferably Zoology or Biochemistry.

An extremely conservative estimate for Asian Americans indicates that Berkeley should hire:

- o at least one Asian in the Department of Political Science;
- o at least one more Asian in either the Department of Economics, Sociology, or Anthropology;
- o three Asians in the Department of Chemistry;
- o another Asian, in addition to the one suggested by the ACE analysis, in the Department of Civil Engineering;
- o at least one Asian in the Department of Business Administration;
- o one Asian in Biochemistry;
- o a minimum of three Asians in the life science fields of Medical Physics, Physiology-Anatomy, Zoology, and Molecular Biology.

The National Research Council data, which is gathered through a survey of all persons receiving Ph.D.'s in the fiscal year, is considered the most accurate source of information on where new Ph.D.'s are going.

The Daily Californian

FIVE CENTS at some off-campus locations

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1975

HEW Accepts University's Hiring Plan

By CINDY KADONAGA

Staff Writer

A Department of Health, Education and Welfare official announced yesterday the department's acceptance of the University's revised affirmative action plan.

Peter Holmes, the director of HEW's Office for Civil Rights, said in a Berkeley press conference that the plan complied with the requirements of the 1964 federal executive order, which requires federal contractors to develop and implement affirmative action hiring programs to remedy discrimination against women and minorities.

"It is our view that the Berkeley plan is a sound and viable document which we believe will broaden employment opportunities for minorities and women," Holmes said.

"One of Best"

He said that the plan was "one of the best affirmative action plans negotiated with a major institution in the country."

Holmes said that the Department of Labor, which has the final authority to accept or reject the University's plan, will conduct its own review of the plan in the next 45

days.

He said there was no reason to believe that Labor would disagree with HEW's analysis of the plan, and that HEW had been working closely with Labor in negotiating with the University.

A highly placed Washington, D.C., source said yesterday that HEW had been keeping the Labor Department "at arm's length."

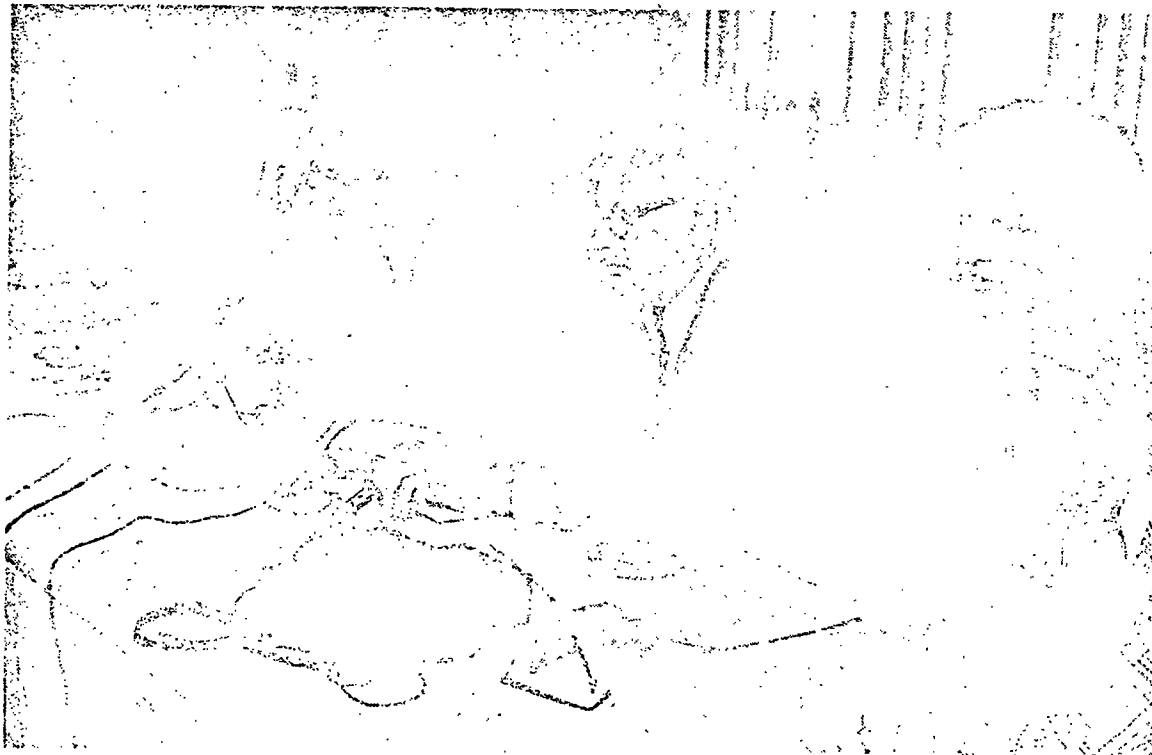
The source said that Labor officials had known nothing of the meetings between University and HEW officials during the past three weeks, including a Jan. 31 meeting here between vice chancellor Michael Heyman, Martin Gerry, and Roy McKinney.

Gerry is deputy director of the Office for Civil Rights.

McKinney was recently appointed director of the higher education division in the Office for Civil Rights.

ASUC

Charlene Harrington, ASUC Academic Affairs Co-Vice President, said that ASUC officials were "outraged" because they were



AT YESTERDAY'S AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PRESS CONFERENCE... I-r. OCR Contract Compliance Officer Tom Miles, OCR Deputy Director Martin Gerry, OCR Director Peter Holmes, Chancellor Albert Bowker, Vice-Chancellor Michael Heyman, and Vice-Chancellor Robert Kerley.

Photo by Dick Wheeler

not informed of when the final decision would be announced.

She said they had also been excluded from the negotiations between HEW and the University that have occurred during the past month.

Gerry said the University's plan would be the prototype for other universities' plans.

Bowker Pleased

He said that HEW had given the plan "the most thorough and complete analysis of any plan negotiated." HEW officials worked on the plan for four months.

Chancellor Albert Bowker said that he was pleased the long, complicated negotiations over the plan were concluded, and that he believed the plan would be useful to both the campus and the country.

The University has been negotiating with HEW since January, when Holmes informed Vice Chancellor Michael Heyman of "serious deficiencies" in the Sept. 30 plan. Heyman was told that the University could be required to show why it was unable to comply with federal regulations if those deficiencies were not remedied before HEW's final decision was made.

Probability Statistics

A major change in the plan is faculty hiring goals based on parity with national availability data. Parity occurs when the number of women or minorities in a department is proportional to the number of qualified women or minorities available.

The original plan proposed hiring based on probability statistics which indicated only the probability that a certain department was discriminating, and did not indicate the actual disparity between the number of women or minorities in a department, and the number of qualified women or minorities available.

According to this method, less than 10 departments were found to be discriminating. The new method indicates that 31 departments would have to hire more women.

To achieve parity in all departments, the campus eventually will need to hire 96 more women, three more Asians and one or two more blacks on the faculty.

All of the 75 departments were found to be "at parity" in hiring Chicanos and Native Americans on their faculty.

Other changes in the plan include:

- Establishing timetables indicating the number of years to achieve parity among non-tenured faculty and among the entire faculty
- An agreement to try to promote women and minorities to higher faculty ranks in proportion to the numbers available at lower ranks.
- An agreement to analyze hiring patterns in the campus's non-ladder faculty, such as lecturers.
- A provision that allows women

- A provision that allows women taking maternity leave to receive pay.

- Studies to see whether women were hired at too low a salary in 1972 and 1973, and whether women are promoted to the associate professor level at a slower rate than men.

- Intensified recruitment methods, including the appointment of a faculty assistant to expand the search for qualified faculty candidates.

- An analysis of whether a disproportionate number of women and minorities were fired or laid off during 1973-74 and 1974-75.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1975

Confusion Behind Hiring Plan Approval

HEW Power To Bargain Overstepped?

By CINDY KADONAGA
Staff Writer

An apparent rift between federal officials over the process by which the University's affirmative action hiring plan was approved may adversely affect its final acceptance.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare approved the plan Tuesday in apparent defiance of a Department of Labor directive ordering that Labor be consulted in all negotiations.

Labor Department officials, who have final authority to approve the plan, have 45 days to decide whether they agree with HEW's decision.

No Conciliation

In a memorandum, Phillip Davis, head of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance, ordered HEW to have "no conciliation or other discussion with the University.

... without OFCC being first advised and afforded the opportunity to participate.

"Advise us immediately of any written or verbal response from the university."

Davis, the Labor official who must decide whether the plan is acceptable, said yesterday he had not been consulted on the final revisions that Vice Chancellor Michael Heyman said he submitted to HEW Friday.

Several Hours

Peter Holmes, director of HEW's office for Civil rights, said yesterday he did not receive the University's final plan until Tuesday at a 9:30 a.m. meeting with Chancellor Albert Bowker and Heyman. Holmes said it then took several hours to go through the plan before announcing its acceptance at an early afternoon press conference.

Because Labor has the last word on the plan's acceptability, its participation in negotiating the final revisions might have assured the plan's acceptance.

But Davis said he had not received the University's final amendments, and that Washington Labor officials heard about HEW's approving the plan only after HEW and the University announced the decision at a press conference.

"Complete Surprise"

He said that Labor's regional office in San Francisco, and not HEW, had notified him.

"We were caught by complete surprise," Davis said.

"HEW has the right to initially approve the plan, but I will request that HEW send a copy of the approved plan to our office immediately, so that we may conduct our own review," he said.

Holmes, however, said he had notified Davis by phone and letter Friday that he didn't think that Labor needed to participate in Friday's negotiations.

"Our view is that it was our responsibility," Holmes said.

Asked if he considered Davis's memo an order, Holmes said, "No. I don't regard it as an order."

"On The Brink"

He said he told Davis on the

phone Friday, "Phil, we're going to go to California early tomorrow. We're on the brink of accepting a good plan from the University of California, Berkeley."

Despite the 45 day period, Holmes said he "can't imagine the Labor Department would dither with us at all."

Vice Chancellor Heyman said last night that there is "nothing in the federal laws which gives the Department of Labor the authority to issue such a memorandum.

"Once the Secretary of Labor has delegated authority to HEW to derive a plan, the Department of Labor is no longer in a position to order specific processes to be followed."

Much Less Strict

Heyman said the Labor Department had accepted affirmative action plans from every university he knew of, and that "they were much less strict than ours."

An authoritative labor source, contacted in Washington, said that Heyman "is totally incorrect."

He said that Davis has the authority to rescind the actions of any of the 16 agencies monitoring affirmative action programs in industrial and educational institutions.

In Any Matter

The source said Davis could intervene "in any matter, in any agency, at any time."

HEW's approval of the plan contradicted another part of the Davis memo ordering HEW to issue a show cause order against the University. According to the memo, Labor officials had approved a draft of the order.

A show cause letter would give the

Confusion Over Hiring Plan Acceptance

(from front page)

University 30 days to explain to HEW officials why it was unable to develop an acceptable hiring program to remedy discrimination against women and minorities.

If HEW decided that the University's explanation was inadequate, the Berkeley campus could lose \$9 million in federal contracts.

Holmes said Tuesday that he did not issue the order because the revised plan was acceptable. But the Washington source said that the revisions which Holmes received Friday could not have been analyzed in very great depth.

The source said that the plan was probably only acceptable according to Holmes's "narrow definition of acceptability."

HEW had been planning to issue a show cause order since January, the source said, and the agency decided on Jan. 16 to deliver the order Jan.

27 to University officials at HEW's San Francisco office.

The source said that in a Jan. 16 letter to HEW secretary Caspar Weinberger, Holmes said it was his intention to "hand-deliver the show cause letter on the week of January 20."

The letter reportedly said that Holmes intended to deal "openly and firmly with UCB," because the University had not shown a good faith effort in developing its affirmative action plan.

The Davis memorandum also stated that Labor officials would accompany Holmes if he decided to deliver the show cause letter personally. But Davis said yesterday that Labor officials were not told that HEW officials were in Berkeley until after Holmes announced the plan's acceptance.

A labor source said yesterday that the Labor Department representa-

tive who was to accompany Holmes had been "ready to go on a moment's notice."

"He had the airplane ticket in his pocket," the source said.

Martin Gerry, deputy director of the Office for Civil Rights, said it was normal for Labor representatives not to accompany HEW officials delivering show cause letters. He said Labor officials had not taken part when other letters were issued.

Black Caucus

Berkeley's Caucus of Black Organizations will meet tomorrow at 7:30 p.m. to finalize the process of building a platform and endorsing candidates "responsive to Black people" in the Berkeley City Council race.

The meeting will be held at 1890 Alcatraz Avenue, Berkeley.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1975

Kelley and ASUC Officials Lambaste Hiring Plan Approval

By MIKE SCHNEIDER
Staff Writer

ASUC and city officials denounced the University's affirmative action hiring plan yesterday for allegedly misusing statistics to justify discriminatory hiring practices.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Office of Civil Rights approved the plan Tuesday.

ASUC Co-President Violet Rabaya and Berkeley Councilwoman Ying Lee Kelley told a campus press conference that the plan is "totally unacceptable" because it sanctions the University's continued discrimination against women and minority group members.

The plan says the University needs only hire three Asians, one or two blacks and no Chicanos or Native Americans in order to have adequate ethnic representation on the

faculty. Rabaya said a "statistical trick" produced these figures.

Inferior Data

The figures were calculated by analysis of American Council of Education (ACE) availability pools — statistics which are supposed to indicate the percentage of women and minority group members qualified for teaching positions.

ACE based the availability pool figures on the number of minority group members currently employed at 90 colleges and universities. The availability pools for women were drawn from the number of PhD graduates eligible for employment in 1971.

Availability pools indicate the number of women and minority group members each University department is expected to have in order to achieve parity with the population of qualified applicants.

University spokesman Dick Hafner said the university "does not restrict its recruiting to the 90 major universities but is recruiting faculty in all areas relevant to the given discipline."

Hafner said the university intends to "use data on the production of women and minority PhD's over a substantial number of years, including the most recent years" for determining availability pools. He said such data is now available for women, but not for minorities.

"For that reason," Hafner said, "data generated by surveys in 1969 and 1972-73 of minority faculty in 90 major universities is used to calculate availability pools for minorities."

Hafner added that the university has agreed that if it uses any tests "with adverse impacts for minorities" in recruiting non-academic staff, "it will validate that use as necessary for filling the positions."

Outdated Figures

Roberto Martinez, chairman of the campus Third World Council, said the ACE statistics are misleading. He said they allow the University to continue racial discrimination because the figures are based on other educational institutions' hiring practices, which may also be discriminatory.

Andrea Sallychild, a League of Associated Women coordinator, said the pools for women are outdated and misleading because more recent figures would show that the number of qualified women "has increased exponentially."

Sallychild said the University should use statistics from the National Research Council to determine the figures for the pools. She said these figures show the

(from front page)

number of people actually qualified for jobs, so they are truly representative of the pool of qualified applicants.

Pilipinos

Martinez also objected to the plan's "80 per cent rule," which says the University need not take any action unless there is at least 21 per cent disparity between the availability pool and the number of people actually hired. She said any disparity must be corrected according to Executive Order 11246 which was enacted in 1964 and introduced the concept of affirmative action to correct discriminatory hiring practices.

Rogelio Erosel of Pilipinos for Affirmative Action said that the plan allows Pilipinos to be discriminated against because they are grouped with other Asians and can easily be overlooked in the statistical analysis.

ASUC Co-President Rabaya said the Labor Department, which has final authority over the affirmative

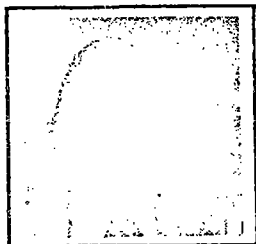
action plan, will probably reject the plan because the Labor Department was not consulted about revisions in it. The plan was presented in its final revised form on Tuesday morning to Peter Holmes, director of HEW's Office for Civil Rights.

Labor Directive

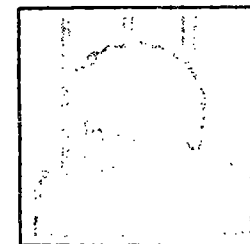
Philip Davis, head of the Labor Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance, (OFCC), had ordered HEW to have "no conciliation or other discussion with the University. . . without OFCC being first advised and afforded the opportunity to participate."

The Labor Department is expected to return a final decision on the University's plan within 45 days.

Opinion / Editorial



Getting Buddy Buddy On Affirmative Action



Collusion between federal civil rights officials and University administrators to thwart affirmative action has long been charged by University critics. The charges seem to be well-founded.

"We're still in kindergarten when it comes to what makes up a good affirmative action plan."

Theodore Miles Assistant General Counsel, HEW

Picture this.

A major university, rated the most prestigious graduate school in the country, is found by federal civil rights officials to be discriminating on the basis of race and sex. They find at least four major ways in which the university discriminates on the basis of sex, the most pervasive and best documented form of discrimination:

- 1) A woman with a Ph.D was far less likely to be hired as a professor than a man with exactly the same qualifications.
- 2) When a woman is hired as a professor, her starting salary is less, on the average, than that of a man with equal qualifications.
- 3) Many women who are qualified to be appointed to regular, "ladder" professorial jobs are made temporary lecturers instead.
- 4) Women faculty members have had to wait longer, on the average, for promotions than men.

As one especially brazen example of the university's hiring practices, women received 24.1 per cent of all Ph.D's awarded in English between 1968 and 1969 (last year, they received 36.6 per cent). At the end of that period, the university's English faculty was only 4.7 per cent women.

The university is of course, Berkeley and the affirmative action plan it has painstakingly drawn up over the last four years will be the subject of three editorials: today's on the defects of the process by which the federal government negotiated the plan with Berkeley; the second, on the defects of the plan itself; the third, comparing the campus plan with the hiring plan of the City of Berkeley, a plan which we feel is superior.

There can be no greater indictment of the negotiations between the administration and the Department of Health Education and Welfare's Office of Civil Rights than in a mere recitation of facts:

- Since 1973, three affirmative action plans have been rejected by OCR as being either "inadequate" or "substantially deficient", bureaucratized for methods which either failed to identify massive hiring disparities or failed to correct them in a reasonable time (ideally, five years).

- HEW did not issue a "show cause" order after these rejections, even though federal regulations provide for such an action. The order is a demand for explanation of apparent wrongdoing; it is punitive in the sense that it is a public declaration that "good faith compliance" has not been shown.

- Instead of the punitive show cause order (and the freeze of federal funds that accompanies it), HEW drew up the so-called "conciliation agreement" of March 7 1974 which permitted continued flow of federal funds into Berkeley in return for a promise to do better on its subsequent affirmative action plans.

- This action was taken even though, as a worried HEW lawyer wrote some months later in a memo, "there is no discretion" under federal regulations but to issue such an order when a university's or any federal contractor's hiring plan is found wanting. Another HEW lawyer wrote in a memo that if the department were sued over this matter, it would not have "a reasonable chance of success."

- After the fourth affirmative action plan had been submitted on September 30 (after being fulsomely praised by OCR officials some eleven days before as going "far beyond in effort and thoroughness, what we've received from other universities"), major defects were found in the plan by the Department of Labor, which readied a show cause order to have Berkeley explain these apparent violations.

- A group of statisticians later disavowed the statistics they had contributed to the September 30 plan contending that the data they had submitted were incomplete and the University had still used them. They contended that such "statistical tricks" would mask discrimination.

- This order was effectively stalled by an announcement by Vice Chancellor I. Michael Heyman and Director of the Office of Civil Rights's Peter Holmes that there were indeed several grave flaws, but that the University wanted to correct them as fast as possible.

- This action caused an apparent rift between the Department of Labor, which has final authority over affirmative action, and the Office for Civil Rights, which has always accused Labor of being insensitive to the differences between industrial and college hiring. Philip Davis, head of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance, went so far as to order in a memorandum that a labor representative attend all negotiations between OCR and the University. OCR ignored the order, contending that Labor had no right to issue it.

- Last Tuesday at 9:30 a.m. Holmes received a final version of Berkeley's plan, in which the administration abandoned a method which grossly underestimated the amount of campus hiring discrimination in favor of a method which was only marginally better. After what could not have been more than five and a half hours of studying the bulky submission, Holmes announced at a 2:30 p.m. press conference that the plan was acceptable. He also released copies of a show cause order that was issued earlier that morning. Holmes later commented that there was nothing unusual in issuing a show cause order and then effectively nullifying it the same day.

(Wednesday: why the Berkeley plan is defective and questions as to why HEW rushed the plan's approval.)

Opinion / Editorial

Part 2: Defects of the Hiring Plan

Why the University's hiring plan is neither affirmative nor action.

The campus soon will be legally bound to implement its affirmative action hiring and promotion program.

Grave questions persist, however, both as to the effectiveness of the program tentatively approved last week and the genuineness of the University's concern for the employment opportunities of women and minorities.

After three years of painstaking negotiations, the Berkeley program was hastily approved by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare last week.

But in its hurried approval, HEW disregarded an order by the Department of Labor, which must give final approval to the plan, to include a labor representative in HEW's negotiations with the University. By simply getting Labor's approval of changes made in the plan, HEW and the University could have virtually guaranteed Labor's final approval.

The secretiveness and haste surrounding last week's action must bring into doubt the quality of the plan's provisions.

Because federal officials called the program the "strictest yet" and said it was slated to serve as a mode for schools nationwide, it is extremely doubtful that the program will be effective.

For example, HEW told campus officials they would have to promise to set a date to compile availability pool data for the positions of "lecturer," "other teaching faculty," "University extension" and "other academic" personnel.

The University readily complied, setting a target date of June 30, 1975, for submitting the data. In the next breath, however, the University said it would tell HEW by that date if it could not submit the data.

The effect is that affirmative action for non-ladder-rank faculty is indefinitely postponed.

By no coincidence, most women and minorities fall into non-ladder rank teaching categories.

There are 107 women at the ladder rank or acting ladder rank level, but 416 women at the other levels. Similar imbalances exist for minorities.

Affirmative action on campus, if it is to mean anything at all, must be initiated at the bottom as well as the top.

Why is there no rush to find out what the availability pools are for qualified high school applicants for admission to the undergraduate level?

It seems to make more sense to aim affirmative action

of those entering college, rather than at those leaving it.

And if it took more than three years to devise a program that will take at least nine years to produce affirmative action at the professorial level, how long will it take to free the entire University from discrimination?

It is clear that the Berkeley program lacks the punch necessary to make affirmative action work.

According to the program, if the University can prove it went to sufficient length to find and recruit women and minorities eligible for academic position, but still could find no better qualified applicant than a white male, it is, in the words of a top HEW official, "off the hook," and can hire the white male.

Notwithstanding the delays and battles the University made over the current program, this freedom brings into question its moral commitment to the very notion of equality of people.

Further, one wonders if it has occurred to some of the more reactionary and archaic department administrators that the cultural or philosophical experiences women and minorities can bring to a given academic pursuit could outweigh the numerical or credential considerations of so-called "Better qualified" white male applicants.

Those who condemn affirmative action contend that anything more than what the Berkeley program offers would replace discrimination against women and minorities with discrimination against white males.

The question that must be asked in reply to these critics: Can affirmative action ever have positive results without dramatic steps, taken with deadlines in mind?

The city of Berkeley took those steps, and in two years under its own program made vast changes in the sexual and racial composition of its work force.

Unfortunately, the Alameda County Superior court decided ten days ago that the city's program was unconstitutional because it allegedly discriminated against white males.

In effect, the trial court said an affirmative action plan that works well and quickly is unfair. The net result of this position is the maintenance of the status quo, which seems inevitable under the campus program and now under the city program.

If that is the case, everyone is the loser.

Prolonged Timetables Cited

Hiring Plan Chills Campus Minorities

By MIKE SCHNEIDER
Staff Writer

The approval of the University's affirmative action plan on Feb. 17 surprised campus feminist and minority groups who were amazed that a plan calling for such low goals and prolonged timetables could meet the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's standards.

Because the plan sets a precedent

Analysis

for methods of setting goals and timetables, the consequences of a plan that is too conservative could be to perpetuate discrimination at other universities which use the Berkeley plan as a model.

The plan sets goals for hiring women and minority group members in an effort to end *de facto* discrimination in the University's hiring policy. The plan now says the University should hire 92 more women, three more Asians and one or two more blacks to ladder-rank faculty positions in order to achieve parity with the number of qualified people in these groups.

The plan did not find any discrimination against Chicanos or Native Americans, and does not call for hiring any members of these groups.

"Perpetuate Discrimination"

Timetables for meeting these goals — sometimes up to 30 years — are included in the plan.

Only ladder-rank faculty positions (professor, associate professor and assistant professor) were included in the plan. Goals and timetables for other areas, including lecturers, librarians and other academic and non-academic staff personnel, will be submitted to HEW in a series of annual affirmative action

women and minority group members available for employment in given fields. Each University department is expected to hire women and minority group members in proportion to the number indicated in its availability pool.

The University used data from the National Research Council (NRC) to determine the availability pools for women. NRC data shows the proportion of men and women who earned Ph.D. degrees in all 50 states and Puerto Rico from 1960 to 1971. Because many University teaching positions require Ph.D.s, NRC data are generally accepted as means of determining eligibility pools by both the University and campus feminists.

But in some departments, Ph.D. degrees are not prerequisite to

employment, so the NRC data may not be appropriate for them.

Statistics Professor Elizabeth Scott, a member of the University-wide committee of statisticians that helped develop the formulas for availability pools, said several areas containing many qualified women and minority group members were not considered in determining the pools.

Obsolete Data?

This decreases the number needed to reach parity by underrepresenting the proportion of qualified women and minority group members in those departments.

Another complaint about the University's use of NRC data is that only statistics compiled through 1971 were used. Campus feminists have
(see back page)

HEW Approval of Hiring Plan Questioned

(from front page)
plans.

Availability Pools

One key aspect of the plan is the method the University used to devise and interpret availability pools. Availability pools are supposed to show the number of qualified objected to the use of this "obsolete" data. They say it ignores the many women who received PhD's since 1971.

An administrative analyst in the Chancellor's office who didn't want to be identified said more recent data from 1972 and 1973 were available, but the University did not have enough time to integrate the new data with the old because they are formulated differently. She also said the University has recently devised a formula for combining both types of data, and that this will be reflected in next year's affirmative action plan submission to HEW.

William Bates, an ASUC academic affairs research assistant, said the University should have been able to use the more recent data for this year's submission. He said once

the formula for calculating the pools was written, it is a simple process to use data in different formats.

"In A Day"

"The University could have done it in a day," he said.

In determining the availability pools for minority group members, the University used data from the American Council of Education (ACE). These data show the proportion of blacks, Asians, Chicanos and Native Americans employed at 90 leading universities, including such schools as Harvard, Yale and MIT.

Objections to ACE data stem from the problem of comparing Berkeley with other universities that may themselves have discriminatory hiring policies. At best, the University could not eliminate discrimination, but would only be discriminating at the same rate of other major colleges, opponents of the plan have said.

"Best Available"

An administrative analyst who worked with the data said the ACE figures were the best available when

the pools were established. She said it was the only data which calculated the proportion of blacks, Asians, Chicanos and Native Americans in the same way. Therefore using ACE data was the only way to ensure consistent results for the four minority groups which HEW requires the University to examine, she said.

She also said the 90 schools with which the University was compared have the best records of hiring minority group members of any group of colleges.

Joyce Kallgren, academic assistant to the vice chancellor, said NRC data might show a greater need for ACE data for the University to hire minority group members. She said availability pools for minorities based on NRC statistics would be submitted to HEW next year.

Fractional Goals

Minority groups have also objected to the way that the University handles goals that call for less than one person to be hired in a department. These fractional goals are interpreted by the University to

mean that no minority group members need to be hired at all, which partially explains why the affirmative action plan calls for so few minority group members to be hired.

Minority group organizations contend that the University should group departments such as the social sciences or humanities and combine their fractional goals to produce whole numbers, so that more minority group members would be hired.

The administrative analyst said the University had submitted a plan to HEW in July 1973 that provided for combining departmental goals. She said HEW rejected the idea of clustering and demanded that the University establish goals "department by department."

Clustering

But a letter from HEW to Chancellor Bowker dated Nov. 16, 1973 said the department does authorize clustering under certain conditions. Bates said HEW rejected the University's clustering plan because it lowered the goals for minority group members.

file

Allensworth Project
Allensworth Historical Project
(Merrill)

Allensworth
Advisory Committee

Dr. Kenneth G. Goode
Chairman
Berkeley

Dr. James Holloway
Vice Chairman
Sacramento

Mrs. Hattie Crawford
Secretary
Wasco

Mrs. Elena Albert
San Francisco

Mr. Cecil W. Berkley
Tulare

Mr. Earle Fletcher
Oakland

Mrs. Marcella Ford
Oakland

Dr. Edward France
Berkeley

Mr. Alfred Green
Los Angeles

Miss Kathryn Green
Tulare

Dr. Ernest Hartzog
San Diego

Mrs. Gamelia Herring
Shafter

Mr. Grandvel Jackson
San Francisco

Mr. Motty L. Jenkins
Tulare

Mr. Eugene Lasartemay
Berkeley

Mrs. Gaynelle M. Miles
Los Angeles

Mr. Cecil B. Murrell
Los Angeles

Mr. C. J. Patterson
Oakland

Mr. Ben S. Peery
Los Angeles

Mr. Jefferson Pierro
Earlimart

Mr. George Pope
Tulare

Mrs. Willie Pope
Earlimart

Mrs. Josephine B. Smith
Los Angeles

Dr. Robert Thornton
San Francisco

Mrs. Vassie D. Wright
Los Angeles

The qualities of patience and forbearance that enabled Col. Allensworth

- To endure the degradations of slavery*
- To be sold as chattel property*
- To escape the institution of slavery*
- To volunteer his life to save this nation*
- And yet be inspired to establish a community where others might live in freedom and dignity – These qualities are not common among us.*

THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESERVE THIS HISTORY IS CONFRONTING US NOW

20 March 73

To
Fellow Member, Allensworth Advisory Committee

From
Al Green
Vice Chairman
Chairman Land Acquisition and Site Planning
2215 South Harvard Blvd
Los Angeles, California

Subject: Allensworth Today, To Be ?

The Ides of March have come for 73. Five (5) years have passed since Mr Ed Pope had a dream to restore Allensworth. Five years have come and gone leaving Allensworth five years older in deterioration. Prospects for development are far from bright during the next five years unless we, you and I, get up, get going, and do much more, much more now.

As chairman of Land Acquisition and Site Planning, I greet you and, at the same time, beg you to become more alert, more active, more concerned. You would be surprised to know the sinister force in our midst which secretly works against us. Ask not what you can do? Find things to do. Write letters to The Dep't Parks and Recreation, asking them why the long unnecessary delay in Allensworth? Ask them what about Mr

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

- To assist in the development of California's first state historical park dedicated to black pioneers.*
- To provide for the public the history of the development of the townsite of Allensworth.*
- To present to the public black contributions in the historical and cultural development of California.*
- To provide for the people a historical prospectus of the black American.*

Ed Pope. Ask them why is Mr Ed Pope not on the Allensworth Project? Ask them who is coordinator for our project, a black project? Get busy and seek out information and then you will know, too. Unless you move into the arena in behalf of Allensworth, we may not have an Allensworth restoration. So I beg you to take an active role. Others whom you depend on may not be as active in our behalf as you think. Unless you become active too, things may not go as you would like to see them go in Allensworth. This is a warning to you. The Committee should meet and have a better understanding of the whole project and the whole thinking and scheming behind the scene. We should ascertain, now, what role is the black people to play in the restoration and development and operation of Allensworth Historic State Park, if we do have "The Park"? Every member of The Committee should address himself or herself to these questions. Do not be lulled to sleep by people telling you that all is well with Allensworth. All is not well.

Had I accepted the sleeping pills that all was well with Allensworth, we never would have gotten into the budget for \$200,000.00. I followed Assemblyman Willie Brown in Sacramento, San Francisco, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Gary, Indiana for months badgering him to put us in the budget when I found out that nobody was thinking about us being put into 72-73 budget ... nobody ... as chairman of Land Acquisition, I hustled and cajoled and begged Assemblymen in The Capitol to please support Allensworth. I begged Senators to support us for months and months. You know well the results.

Mrs Gaynelle Miles and myself helped Senator Dymally to write the bill mandating The Department of Parks and Recreation to proceed with development of Allensworth and to secure funds from The Bagley Conservation Fund. This bill paralleled a later bill by Assemblyman Miller A B 562. The Dymally bill was withdrawn in order to support AB 562 as amended to include \$22,000 appropriation. Miller and I stood together (the only blacks in the hearing on the bill in Senate Finance Committee) when the bill may have been killed in

Committee as Senator Howard Way vehemently called for such action. Legislative Counsel Alan Post supported the move to kill the Allensworth ^{AB 562} ~~Project~~. Had Assemblyman Miller and I ^{not} fought back vigorously and viciously, Allensworth project would have been killed.

The reason behind A B 562 was based on the complaint that The Department had no funds with which to manage the land acquisition in Allensworth although they had the money to buy the land. We went out and got the money for them. To date my travel expenses have not been paid although my travels and expenses brought in or helped to bring in \$22,000.00 into The Department, to say nothing of the \$200,000.00.

I travelled a thousand miles ^{by car} in a hard driving effort to put together a package with ACTION (Mr Slim Russell) to get a new, free well for Allensworth. I never saw so much rain, so much surface water on the roads, was so cold during those journeys ^{snow too}. Mr Slim Russell evidently could not raise the money for materials. The expenses I incurred on this journey were not even turned into The Department. The well is going to cost us twenty thousand (20,000) dollars. Yes, we are going to get that well. We want it; we need it; Allensworth can not grow trees, flowers, lawns, gardens unless we get it; it is important to the development of The Park; it is important to the development of the area outside The Park; and, we, The Committee and the townspeople of Allensworth, are going out and get it on our own. We, too, must get up and "git" ourselves.

As chairman of Land Acquisition and Site Planning, I believe that the following programs would prove advantageous to Allensworth and to our committee:

1. We should move on The Department of Parks and Recreation now with letters to The Department ^{and} with a full meeting of The Committee and Mr. William Penn Mott, Jr and Governor Ronald Reagan to ascertain the real status of The Allensworth Project and the role The Committee is to play.
2. We should move now for implementation of AB 562 now so that Allensworth can move in '73, not '75 or '76 or later.

3. We should move toward getting the lodges, i.e. The Elks, The Masons, Eastern Stars, etc., to help the restoration and development of not only ^{The Park} ~~the restoration~~ but also the development of the area outside but adjacent to The Park.
4. We should move into the churches and seek not only their prayers but also financial assistance and programming of in-migration into Allensworth.
5. We must move toward our social clubs and create the desire in them to see Allensworth as the "in" thing, the social thing to do, i.e. by raising money for development of Allensworth total community.
6. We must move toward our national organizations seeking their help. They can establish branch offices in Allensworth and chapters.
7. We must move relentlessly toward our young folks to get them into the great drive to re-build and develop Allensworth. After all, our youth will be the beneficiaries of the development.
8. We must move finally and most important toward re-activating the old charter of incorporation of Allensworth circa 1908. The townspeople will have full partnership in this incorporation.

These eight points should be carefully studied and corrected and implemented now. It is moving day today. You, yourself, will have to include yourself. One man can not do it alone. You have ^{to} help too and help today; tomorrow may be too late. In fact, we should be moving toward The Legislature for three million dollars for Allensworth planning and development for 73 74 now. Let me hear from you at once. We should move toward the "Negro" or "Black" Colleges and the organized black groups in "white" colleges and universities enlisting^{ing} their participation.

Al Green

Al Green

Al Green

Vice Chairman, A A C

Our black movie stars and T V personalities should be leading big fund raisers now for Allensworth. Our athletes too

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

P.O. BOX 2390
SACRAMENTO 95811



file
Allensworth Project (Min.)
Allensworth Project

June 14, 1973

Honorable Julian C. Dixon
Member of the Assembly
California Legislature
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Mr. Dixon:

This is to summarize our plans to implement the provisions of Chapter 1427, Statutes of 1972, regarding the Allensworth Project, in accordance with House Resolution 36.

We will use the \$22,000 provided by Chapter 1427, combined with an Office of Planning and Research State Grant of \$15,000, to create the general development plan and for the assignment of staff to Allensworth.

Of the total of \$37,000 available, we will use \$21,000 to assign a Recreation Planner to work with a private consultant on the general development plan. The balance (\$16,000) will be used to assign a State Park Ranger to Allensworth for public protection and assistance, and to begin work on the interpretive plan.

Initial acquisition efforts provided for by the appropriation of \$200,000 made by Chapter 156/72, Item 318.2(a)(11) are for unimproved properties. Thirty-five tax deeded parcels have been purchased from the County of Tulare. On March 26, 1973, the Public Works Board approved of the acquisition of 144 unimproved parcels; and the Department of General Services is now working to complete these transactions. In addition, the Department of General Services plans to request approval for the purchase of the Allensworth schoolhouse at the June 25, 1973 meeting of the Public Works Board.

Future acquisition, not funded by Chapter 156/72, and development will be considered in priority with statewide needs from the proposed 1974 bond issue provided by Chapter 912, Statutes of 1972.

Sincerely,

William Penn Mott, Jr.
William Penn Mott, Jr.
Director

CHIEF DEPUTY DIRECTOR

'74 PARK BONDS

\$250,000,000

STATE BEACH, PARK, RECREATIONAL AND HISTORICAL FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 1974

How the money is to be used:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT \$90,000,000

For grants to counties and cities for acquisition or development of parks, recreation areas, beaches, or historical units. (To be allocated on basis of population but with no county getting less than \$200,000.)

STATE GOVERNMENT



State Park System Acquisition

General Acquisition **\$75,000,000**
To acquire property for parks, beaches, recreation areas and historical units.

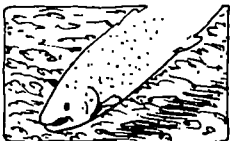
Acquisition of Inholdings **\$15,000,000**
To be used to acquire inholdings or additions to existing units.



State Park System Development

General Development **\$45,000,000**
To develop existing units or units to be acquired under bond act.

Historical Development **\$15,000,000**
To develop historical resources in the State Park System.



Wildlife Conservation Board \$10,000,000

To acquire or develop property for fish and wildlife conservation.

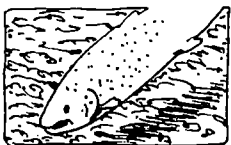
ELECTION DATE: June 4, 1974. This will be Proposition I on the ballot.
--

A series of public hearings will be held during the coming year, as part of the process for establishing a list of priorities for acquisition and development projects of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

THE RESOURCES AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION



'74 PARK BONDS

\$250,000,000

STATE BEACH, PARK, RECREATIONAL AND HISTORICAL FACILITIES

BOND ACT OF 1974

The Z'berg-Collier Bond Act, to go before the voters June 4, 1974, provides \$250,000,000 for State and local park acquisition and development in California, and for State fish and wildlife conservation projects. This pamphlet explains how this money is to be used (see inside pages) as stipulated in the Bond Act, and provides tentative figures on the amount of money to be allocated for local park acquisition and development within each of California's 58 counties (back page).

ALLOCATION
BY COUNTY

POPULATION
ESTIMATE
July 1, 1980

COUNTIES

ALLOCATION
BY COUNTY

POPULATION
ESTIMATE
July 1, 1980

COUNTIES

\$ 6,876,426	1,939,700	Orange	\$ 4,316,866	1,217,700	Alameda
336,784	95,000	Placer	200,000	600	Alpine
200,000	12,600	Plumas	200,000	14,300	Amador
2,029,569	572,500	Riverside	394,215	111,200	Butte
2,625,145	740,500	Sacramento	200,000	17,100	Calaveras
200,000	22,000	San Benito	200,000	12,700	Colusa
3,017,587	851,200	San Bernardino	2,442,927	689,100	Contra Costa
6,348,561	1,790,800	San Diego	200,000	15,000	Del Norte
2,558,143	721,600	San Francisco	200,000	54,500	El Dorado
1,205,688	340,100	San Joaquin	1,609,829	454,100	Fresno
471,853	133,100	San Luis Obispo	200,000	17,700	Glenn
2,173,500	613,100	San Mateo	382,871	108,000	Humboldt
1,138,685	321,200	Santa Barbara	296,016	83,500	Imperial
4,915,633	1,386,600	Santa Clara	200,000	19,800	Inyo
571,115	161,100	Santa Cruz	1,300,342	366,800	Kern
324,376	91,500	Shasta	246,030	69,400	Kings
200,000	2,600	Sierra	200,000	26,000	Lake
200,000	34,400	Siskiyou	200,000	18,400	Lassen
759,714	214,300	Solano	27,228,124	7,680,500	Los Angeles
975,256	275,100	Sonoma	200,000	42,200	Madera
852,596	240,500	Stanislaus	928,461	261,900	Marin
200,000	49,100	Sutter	200,000	7,700	Mariposa
200,000	31,900	Tehama	210,579	59,400	Mendocino
200,000	8,200	Trinity	414,776	117,000	Merced
749,788	211,500	Tulare	200,000	7,800	Modoc
200,000	29,300	Tuolumne	200,000	6,200	Mono
2,037,368	574,700	Ventura	1,075,937	303,500	Monterey
421,867	119,000	Yolo	363,373	102,500	Napa
200,000	49,100	Yuba	200,000	31,700	Nevada
\$90,000,000	23,548,600	Totals			

Department of Parks and Recreation calculation using Department of Finance population estimates, "Provisional Projections of California Counties to 2000".
These projections are to be revised in January 1974. The revised projections will be used as the official basis for the allocation of funds for the 1974 Bond Issue.

177-1111111111
Allensworth

[Handwritten signature]

December 9, 1974

Mr. Al Greene
2215 S. Harvard
Los Angeles, CA 90018

Dear Mr. Greene:

Thank you for your recent note regarding the Allensworth Historical Park.

I am informed that the Allensworth Advisory Committee has given approval to a general development plan which will probably be adopted in the near future by the State Parks and Recreation Commission. There is \$200,000 budgeted for the fiscal years 1974-1975 to purchase various properties in Allensworth. In addition, there will be \$550,000 available as soon as the Attorney General completes his work on the project. Completion of the restoration work on the school and the Colonel's house is planned for next year.

The Allensworth Advisory Committee met with Governor Reagan on December 4th, bringing him up to date on the progress of this project. If you desire input from the Advisory Committee, I suggest that you contact the Chairman, Dr. Kenneth Goode, 707 Exeter Drive, Oakland, CA 94611.

Finally, the acquisition of properties owned by people willing to sell is moving along as rapidly as possible, according to Parks and Recreation officials. However, there is a possibility that persons unwilling to sell their property will have it condemned. This could take many additional months.

The Legislative Black Caucus members are all aware of your concern and will continue to work to speed up the land acquisition.

If you have any additional thoughts on this subject, please contact my Senior Consultant, Charles Siplin.

Sincerely,

JULIAN C. DIXON

JCD:CSL

cc: Hon. Willie L. Brown, Jr.
Hon. Bill Greene
Hon. John Miller
Hon. Leon Ralph
Hon. Curtis Tucker
Hon. Mervyn Dymally

Assemblyman Dixon.

This note advises you of the Colonel Allensworth Historic State Park - This is one program on which the Black Caucus can concur - The Demo Caucus can find plenty room to participate too - even republicans agree on Allensworth -

I request you to send a letter to Wm Penn Mott Jr Dept Parks Recreation requesting speed up on land acquisition in Allensworth so that the home owners can have some relief to move into newer homes - they are bound to property now = We gave Sen Reagan a plaque for his help in getting Allensworth thus far.

P.R.Ca
Dec 10

Al Greene
2215 S. Harvard

4/16

To: Hon Julian Dixon
from: Al Green

Subject: Allensworth
The Historical town built
by blacks in 1908

The enclosure will shed
some light on Allensworth.

We hope to pass the final
planning hurdle 18 Apr.
@ Fresno through

The California Parks Commission.
We have a magnificent General
Development Plan for Allensworth.

Al Green

show this
to Dixon

Allensworth Historical Project

Allensworth Advisory Committee

Dr. Kenneth G. Goode
Chairman
Berkeley

Dr. James Holloway
Vice Chairman
Sacramento

Mrs. Hattie Crawford
Secretary
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Mr. Jefferson Pierro
Earlimart

Mr. George Pope
Tulare

Mrs. Willie Pope
Earlimart

Mrs. Josephine B. Smith
Los Angeles

Dr. Robert Thornton
San Francisco

Mrs. Vassie D. Wright
Los Angeles

The qualities of patience and forbearance that enabled Col. Allensworth

- To endure the degradations of slavery*
- To be sold as chattel property*
- To escape the institution of slavery*
- To volunteer his life to save this nation*
- And yet be inspired to establish a community where others might live in freedom and dignity - These qualities are not common among us.*

THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESERVE THIS HISTORY IS CONFRONTING US NOW

6 March 75
L A Ca

To: Mr Wm S Briner
Deputy Director, Department Parks and Recreation
State of California
P O Box 2390
Sacramento, California

From: Al Green
Vice Chairman, Allensworth Advisory Committee
Green Gables
2215 South Harvard Blvd
Los Angeles, California 90018

Subject: Travel Activities and Payments re Allensworth

Your informative letter, setting down guidelines for travel claims, activities and payments, received. Thank you. Re: same please be advised that the target of my travel activities, with which D P R has been, is now and will continue to be involved, has been, is now and will continue to be the restoration and the development of Allensworth into a world renown part and parcel of The California Park System. Travel claims, which in my interpretation come under the jurisdiction of D P R, will be filed with you; then, you and Dr Kenneth G Goode are at liberty to consider eligibility for payments. Adherence to the guidelines will be followed as closely as possible, but, when it comes to a decision between guidelines and the fate of Allensworth and quick action has to be initiated, action will be initiated at my own expense. It has been done before and the Allensworth Project has survived only because it was done. I am dedicated to the proposition that Allensworth Project shall be developed into a most worthwhile segment of California Department of Resources and am going to work assiduously toward that goal.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

- To assist in the development of California's first state historical park dedicated to black pioneers.*
- To provide for the public the history of the development of the townsite of Allensworth.*
- To present to the public black contributions in the historical and cultural development of California.*
- To provide for the people a historical prospectus of the black American.*

Mr. Briner, I am sure that you are well acquainted with the vast opposition on many fronts against The Allensworth Project. I am sure that you are well acquainted with the slothfulness of many who should be most active in behalf of Allensworth. I am sure that you are among the hundreds who are well acquainted with the fact that without my valiant efforts continuously in behalf of Allensworth, the project would have perished long ago. In many cases the battle cry to save Allensworth comes suddenly and the response has to be immediate lest we lose. My quick responses to unexpected crises helped us to get that \$200,000.00 for land acquisition in Allensworth; also, that 22,500.00 in A B 562; and that 15,000 from H U D. (We met with Cliff Graves from H U D and he worked out that deal in Sacramento).

Therefore, Mr. Briner, with this kind of concept in my mind relative to Allensworth, you can readily understand my position relative to travel claims and payments. I have foregone many travel claims and will continue so to do. This Allensworth Project, Mr Briner, is a big thing - It transcends racisms and racists - It moves out of the realm of small men and small minds of backwoods birth and provincial upbringing - It moves into the area of The Cross on a high place called Golgotha; The Rock at Jerusalem; The Road from the high mountains down which walked Buddha; The Civil Rights Movement of Martin Luther King. Allensworth will be more than just another State Historic Park (albeit, that is mighty important designation) - Allensworth will be a step toward, a big step toward The Renaissance of The United States of America, Year 2000, which will lead to the salvation of our civilization which is crumbling, slowly but surely crumbling. While I need my travel claims paid, nonetheless, in the light of the magnitude of the movement, all of us become insignificant and travel claims become trivial.

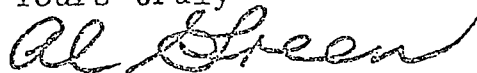
I see real reason and real need to accept for Allensworth the same format (on a miniscule scale) by which The United States of America was superbly programmed, from a sparsely inhabited wilderness on one side and a vast desert on the other with towering mountains in between, and developed into the cultural, financial, military giant of the world. We Americans gladly took in whosoever would come to our shores: priests, pimps, prostitutes, prisoners, probationaires, the pompous, the poor, the powerful, peons, plebians, the potentials; indentured servants, slaves, sub-humans, the sick, the strong, the weak, the starved, the criminal. We all got together here in this Paradise of Plenty and we all yearned to be free, to have and to hold, to enjoy the blessings of liberty and justice for all - All of us worked together legally and illegally toward that common goal and we fought against all comers who would deny us our yearning to be free and we won. In a miniscule manner, I would like to see all of us who are concerned with the Allensworth Project work together toward that wee small goal of restoration and development of Allensworth.

Allensworth can become something to which California can point with great pride. We of The Golden State can say to the world, "come and see the miracle of good race relations which we have wrought in the desert of The San Joaquin".

I did campaign statewide, on my own, as a member of the statewide committee for Bonds for Parks in the last election. I was assured that there would be money for Allensworth if the bond issue passed. Pass it did and now I look forward to a much accelerated program of real development and restoration in Allensworth. I look forward to black people too working on paid staff on The Allensworth Project as well as on volunteer basis on the legislative committee. We who believe in fair play, we who have the fortitude to step forth and speak our piece, we who profess to be on the side of equality and justice, we who want to see California practicing that liberality which California preaches, we are the ones who must now come forth and seek by any means necessary the immediate start on the real "nuts and bolts and nails" restoration of Allensworth and the inclusion of more black people on staff of at least The Allensworth Project.

While I am concerned with guidelines for travel claims, I am more concerned with the relocation of the home owners in Allensworth; I am more concerned with speed-up in land acquisition; I am more concerned with expansion of more black people on staff of D P R. We have at hand, Mr Briner, a golden opportunity to become the leader in good race relations here in California, let us take full advantage of it; let us not become bogged down in trivials although trivials have their place but let us move onto the big problems confronting us now and that is an accelerated program for restoration and development of Allensworth which may become the guiding beacon pointing toward The Renaissance of America.

Yours truly



Al Green

Vice Chairman, Allensworth Advisory Com

*Allensworth
Project
(Mm)*

September 23, 1975

Mr. John C. Worsley
State Architect
Executive Office
1500 - 5th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Worsley:

This is a follow-up to my recent inquiry regarding the Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park. As my assistant Charles Siplin indicated to your office last week, the Legislative Black Caucus is quite concerned that a Black firm be selected for the architectural work on this historical park.

If my office can be of any assistance to you, please let me know.

Sincerely,

JULIAN C. DIXON

JCD:esm

cc: Legislative Black Caucus
Lt. Governor Merv Dymally

bcc: Cleveland Winge

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 3016
SACRAMENTO 95814
(916) 445-8800

DISTRICT OFFICE
2907 WEST VERNON
LOS ANGELES, CA 90008
(213) 295-4226

PATRICIA MILLER
Administrative Assistant

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS CHAIRMAN

COMMITTEES

Chairman, Public Employ
and Retirement
Criminal Justice
Education

MEMBER

California Arts Commis:

Assembly
California Legislature

JULIAN C. DIXON
ASSEMBLYMAN, FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT

#2

Charles
What is status?
Should we draft?
Letter of support?

Send letter

CLEVELAND A. WINGE, A.I.A.
ARCHITECT-CONSULTANT
2822 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE • LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90018
TELEPHONE: (213) 735-6589

September 3, 1975

The Honorable Julian Dixon
Assemblyman - District 49
State Capital, Suite 5016
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park

Dear Assemblyman Dixon:

It was a pleasure having an opportunity to participate in the Black Political Education Conference: Focus '76.

As one of your constituents, I would like for you to know that I am applying for the opportunity to serve as Architect for the Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park project. A team has been formed in conjunction with Josh White & Associates, in anticipation of the capabilities which will be necessary in order to properly meet the requirements of the Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park project. One of the team members has the unique distinction of being Colonel Allensworth's granddaughter, Mrs. Josephine Smith, who brings intimate and personal family resources which are most valuable for historical reference.

Recently, I was notified that I was among three firms being considered by the Office of Architecture and Construction for a computer center, however, another firm was selected.

This time I feel we can win this contract because we have the capability, resources, and personal involvement. In addition, I have participated in the past with the Allensworth Advisory Committee, and provided professional assistance and consultation, on a volunteer basis, in helping to move the project to this point.

The Honorable Julian Dixon
September 3, 1975
Page 2

We would appreciate your support and any suggestions which can assist us in this endeavor.

Enclosed are copies of the Letter of Intent and resumes of the major team members.

Thank you for your co-operation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Cleveland A. Winge, A.I.A.

CAW:vw

Encl.

JOSH WHITE ASSOCIATES, INC.
BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

August 28, 1975

Office of Architecture and Construction
1500 Fifth Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Attention: Mr. Roland Foreman, AIA
Chief, Professional Services

Gentlemen:

Josh White Associates, Inc. (JWA), is pleased to submit this letter of interest relative to the Allensworth State Historic Park project. This study will be under the direction and capable leadership of Mr. Cleveland Winge, AIA.

JWA has assembled a team of professionals who are committed to the promotion of excellence in the consulting field. The accompanying qualification summaries are submitted for your review. This unique team of consultants are enthusiastic about the creation and construction of California's first park that is designed to give recognition to the contribution of Black Pioneers in the development of the State.

Members of this team are, and have been, part of the constructive development, participation, and contribution toward making the world a better place in which to live. Participation in community activities of each team member is tantamount to sensitivity, understanding and awareness of the Black experience as exemplified by Allensworth.

The fact that this team has, as a member, the granddaughter of Colonel Allensworth, is both special and unique from an historical point of view. Mrs. Josephine Smith brings the intimate and personal family resources that are significant in the process of developing the historic park.

It should be noted that our project manager, Cleveland Winge, brings several years of relevant involvement to this study. Mr. Winge realizing the importance and value of the Allensworth Project, did respond to an invitation to participate in a workshop held October 2, 1971, in Los Angeles. His input during this meeting received high commendation from the participants. In addition, and subsequent

to this time, he has made on a voluntary basis some invaluable architectural consultation services available to the Allensworth Advisory Committee. The results of his inputs, and contributions are documented in the committee's minutes.

We appreciate this opportunity to be of service to the Office of Architecture and Construction. We are confident that our capable and dedicated personnel will meet your expectations and achieve the study objectives. We look forward to meeting with you and hope to have the privilege of working with you during the course of the engagement.

Very truly yours,

Joshua White, President
Josh White Associates, Inc.

Attachments: Brochure, "The Greater Watts Model Cities Housing Corporation". Brochure, "Josh White Associates".

JW/sk

Cleveland A. Winge, A.I.A.
Project Manager, JWA

Architect-Consultant

Mr. Winge has over fifteen years of professional experience as an Architect in the construction industry. As an Associate and Project Architect for Paul R. Williams, F.A.I.A., and as Chief of Architectural and Engineering Division of Cencore Corporation, Mr. Winge has had wide and varied experience in all phases of architectural responsibilities including, but not limited to: client contact, program planning, design, development of contract documents, coordination of approvals by various governmental agencies, obtain bids, award contracts, supervise construction, authorize payments, inspections, and final approval, and close-out.

In private practice since 1970, he has been Consultant-Architect for the Pueblo of Laguna Housing Authority, Laguna, New Mexico, in the areas of Indian Housing, planning, and historic preservation (San Jose de la Laguna Mission). For housing, he provided plans, specifications, and consultation for improvements and rehabilitation of existing housing stock, correction of existing deficiencies, and construction of new dwellings. For planning, he implemented training of tribal members in the various construction trades so that they could provide mutual help and "sweat equity" in a workmanlike fashion, in keeping with the best practices of the construction industry. For historic preservation, he reviewed the grant application and made initial pre-estimate investigation and evaluation. Grant for restoration and stabilization is pending.

Mr. Winge has had extensive experience in inner-city rehabilitation both as Design and Supervising Architect for many HUD insured projects under Project Rehab program. Coping with problems of physical decay such as dry-rot, termite damage, and erosion, has given him unique experience in preservation and rehabilitation of existing housing stock.

In keeping with his interest in resolving urban problems, Mr. Winge is Chairman of the Board of the Greater Watts Model Cities Housing Corporation. This corporation is a community based organization involved in citizens participation and input in resolving housing ills that beset the black community. A list of problem areas were identified with community input. Priorities were assigned. Many ideas and original concepts involving operations, procedures, and guidelines were developed and implemented to the extent of available funding.

Mr. Winge holds the Bachelor of Architecture degree from the School of Architecture of the University of Southern California. He is registered to practice architecture in California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Missouri. Mr. Winge is a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Society of American Registered Architects, and the Minority Architects and Planners of Southern California.

Charles

December 9, 1975

Allensworth Project
(min.)

Dear Committeemember,

I am very sorry that I missed the last meeting but circumstances beyond my control were the cause. However, I am looking forward to the next meeting in Allensworth in January.

Since the inception of the Allensworth Project, I have been "at the helm" of the Advisory Committee. The Committee has been a very good one and one that has labored long and hard to achieve the many things that have been accomplished. I recognize more than anyone else that there are some individuals who think that the Committee has not been as aggressive as it should or that its leadership has been to conservative.

I intend to resign as Chairperson of the Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park Advisory Committee at the January meeting.

I have enjoyed my seven years tenure as Chairperson, and believe me, I have utilized every talent and ounce of administrative experience in aiding the Committee in fulfilling its purpose - the establishment of a state historic park which would depict the significant role that Blacks have played in the discovery, colonization and development of the great state of California. Whether combating racist forces who wished to prevent the establishment of the Park, arguing with legislators about funding, resolving disputes between the Committee and the Department of Parks and Recreation, or explaining the project to the Allensworth citizenry, I have attempted to accomplish the Committee's purpose in a most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park is a reality. All that need to be done (and believe me, it is a big "all") is to determine what form the Park will take.

Thank you for the generous cooperation that you have give me over the years and I do hope that you give my successor even more.

Because of my intent to resign, I implore you to think very carefully about my successor. We need a leader of extraordinary capability - one who is able to "deal" with the Department, legislators, commissioners and the public; one who is skilled in the art of diplomacy; one who is considerate and understanding

but one who is also "hardnosed."

Please be prepared to nominate and vote on a new slate of officers.

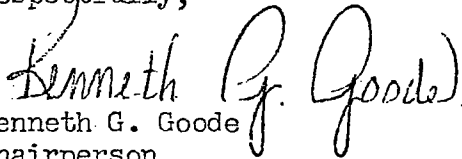
Another matter which you should give serious attention to is additional members to be appointed to the Committee. Please be prepared to submit names along with resumes of persons who would be willing to serve on the Committee. We must have workers. Also, keep in mind the resolution calling for a multiethnic committee.

Still another matter which you should have your serious attention to is the draft guidelines for advisory committees of the Department of Parks and Recreation. By now you should have received draft copies of the guidelines. Please read them thoroughly and be prepared to discuss them. It is absolutely necessary that the Committee advise the Director of our opinion as soon as possible after the January meeting.

A week prior to the January meeting, I will forward to you a copy of the tentative agenda.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me at home (415-531-2620) or at the office (415-642-7376).

Respectfully,


Kenneth G. Goode
Chairperson
Col. Allensworth State
Historic Park Advisory
Committee

SENATOR
MERVYN M. DYMALLY
CHAIRMAN
SENATE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS



[Signature]
LEGISLATIVE OFFICE
STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814
916-445-2104

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

Senate

[Signature]
CONFERENCE
BLACK ELECTED
OFFICIALS
June 8, 1973
Cm INQUIRIES

MEMORANDUM

TO: Black Elected Officials
Western Region

FROM Rebecca E. Mayes, Coordinator *[Signature]*
Western Conference of BEO

RE: Election of Officers

During the 1973 meeting of the Conference of Black Elected Officials we will be nominating and electing new officers to continue our ongoing structure.

The offices up for election are:

Chairman
Vice Chairman
Secretary

Treasurer
Board of Directors (three positions)

If you have any suggestions of persons you would like to have considered for nomination to office please submit them to me. Senator Mervyn Dymally has requested that he not be considered as a candidate to succeed himself as National Co-Chairman of the Western Conference of Black Elected Officials.

Black Elected Officials (Min.)
**SOUTHERN
ELECTIONS
FUND
INC.**

87 Walton Street, N.W.
Room 503
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404) 688-6186

September 19, 1973

Trustees

Julian Bond, Representative
Georgia State Assembly
John Cashin, Chairman
National Democratic Party
of Alabama
Shirley Chisholm, Congresswoman
12th District, New York
John Conyers, Congressman
1st District, Michigan
Lawrence Guyot, Former Chairman
Mississippi Freedom
Democratic Party
John Lewis, Executive Director
Voter Education Project
Charles Morgan, Jr., Director
Southern Regional Office, ACLU
Martin Peretz, Professor
Harvard University
Channing Phillips, Democratic
National Committeeman
John S. Saloma III, M.I.T.
Former President, Ripon Society
Clarence Townes, Former Director
Minorities Division,
Republican National Committee
Anne Wexler, Member
of the McGovern Commission
Zelma Wyche, Town Marshall
Tallulah, Louisiana
Andrew Young, Congressman,
5th District, Georgia

me

The Honorable Julian Dixon
California General Assembly
State Capitol
Sacramento, California

Dear Julian:

It was good seeing you again last month on my trip to California. I thoroughly enjoyed talking with you and I look forward to seeing you again when Julian and I next stop in your state. I particularly enjoyed the activities surrounding the Watts Parade and festival and wish that more people could have been able to participate.

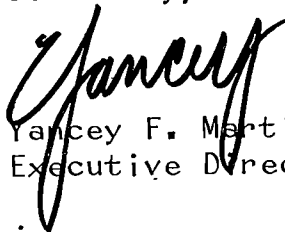
On yesterday, I had a meeting with Mayor Howard Lee of Chapel Hill, North Carolina. I am sure you probably know Howard or know of him. He is one of the few to be elected Mayor of a southern city that has a predominantly white population. As I recall, Chapel Hill, North Carolina has a population that is about 70% white. During this meeting, we discussed the upcoming municipal elections -- to include Howard's re-election -- to take place in North Carolina this year. The possibilities for us to make some tremendous gains in the election of black and liberal white candidates to public office are extremely good. Therefore, I would like to remind you of your pledge to the Southern Elections Fund and let you know that your dollars are needed now more than ever.

The Honorable Julian Dixon
Page 2
September 19, 1973

If your travels bring you in contact with individuals who you think have the same philosophy that we have and would be interested in assisting us in our Carolina efforts, please give them our address and tell them to send their dollars quickly.

Once again, it was a great pleasure seeing you and hopefully, I will see you in Washington on September 29th for the Congressional Black Caucus Dinner.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Yancey F. Martin". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial "Y" and a long, horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Yancey F. Martin
Executive Director

j

Enclosure

*Miss
Bill*

September 25, 1973

Honorable Yvonne Brathwaite Burke
Member of Congress
Washington, D. C.

Dear Yvonne:

May I call your attention to HR 9682 (The Home Rule Bill) by Congressman Charles Diggs, which will reach the floor of the House early next month. This bill would give the residents of the District of Columbia substantial self-determination over local issues that affect their lives.

As Chairman of the California Conference of Black elected Officials, I urge your support of this measure. As a black elected official, I am sure you can appreciate the significance and importance of this legislation to our nation's capital.

Sincerely,

JULIAN C. DIXON

JCD/ljs

WILLIAM L. CLAY
1ST DISTRICT, MISSOURI

COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION AND LABOR

COMMITTEE ON
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL
SERVICE

MICHAEL C. MCPHERSON
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

*Black Elected Officials
(Min.)*

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

MAILING ADDRESS:
328 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-2406

DISTRICT OFFICES:
6841 OLIVE BLVD.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63130
TELEPHONE: (314) 725-5770

FEDERAL OFFICE BLDG., ROOM 3916
1520 MARKET STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103
TELEPHONE: (314) 622-5055

September 28, 1973

*Home Rule
Bill*

Mr. Julian C. Dixon
Assembly California Legislature
State Capitol, Room 5164
Sacramento, Calif. 95814

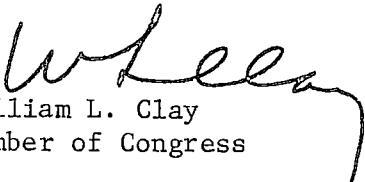
Dear Mr. Dixon:

Thank you for your recent letter in support of the D.C. Home Rule bill. The House D.C. Committee voted 20 to 4 to send a clean bill, H.R. 9682, (containing amendments to H.R. 9056) to the House floor. It is expected to come to a final vote in September.

The bill will modernize and streamline the city government in response to a "Little Hoover Commission" study financed by Congress in 1970, as well as provide local elections for a mayor and city council.

I am happy to learn of your support for this important legislation. Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon have all supported this type of bill. The year 1973 promises to be the year Congress will give its final approval.

Sincerely,


William L. Clay
Member of Congress

WLC/sep

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
CHAIRMAN
13TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

*Black Elected Officials
(Min.)*

**Congress of the United States
Committee on the District of Columbia**

ESTABLISHED 27 JANUARY 1808

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

NOTICE

Please take notice that the floor action was
changed to October 9 and 10, 1973.

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR., MICH., CHAIRMAN

DONALD M. FRASER, MINN.
W. S. (BILL) STUCKEY, JR., GA.
RONALD V. DELLUMS, CALIF.
THOMAS M. REES, CALIF.
BROCK ADAMS, WASH.
WALTER E. FAUNTROY, DELEGATE,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JAMES J. HOWARD, N.J.
JAMES R. MANN, S.C.
ROMANO L. MAZZOLI, KY.
LES ASPIN, WIS.
CHARLES B. RANGEL, N.Y.
JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, KY.
FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK, CALIF.

ANCHER NELSEN, MINN.
WILLIAM H. HARSHA, OHIO
JOEL T. BROYHILL, VA.
GILBERT GUDE, MD.
HENRY P. SMITH III, N.Y.
EARL F. LANDGREBE, IND.
STEWART B. MC KINNEY, CONN.
STEVEN D. SYMMS, IDAHO
WILLIAM M. KETCHUM, CALIF.
GENE TAYLOR, MO.
E. G. SHUSTER, PA.

DOROTHY E. QUARKER, CHIEF OF STAFF
ROBERT B. WASHINGTON, JR., CHIEF COUNSEL
JOHN E. HOGAN, MINORITY COUNSEL

U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on the District of Columbia
ESTABLISHED 27 JANUARY 1808
Washington, D.C. 20515

September 12, 1973

Honorable Julian C. Dixon
Assemblyman, District 65
State Capitol, Room 5164
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Mr. Dixon:

The Full Committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives has, for the first time in over twenty years, enacted meaningful legislation to give to the residents of the District of Columbia substantial self-determination over local issues that affect their lives. This Bill is commonly called the Home Rule Bill. As a black elected official you certainly can appreciate the significance and importance of this historic legislation.

It is vital that the Bill is passed by the House of Representatives when it reaches the Floor of the House on September 24, 25 and 26, 1973. To this end, as Chairman of the Committee, I am soliciting your support on behalf of the residents of this city. In order to obtain your support and to help you better understand the legislation (H.R. 9682), enclosed you will find a summary of its most important provisions. Expression of your support and that of others in your community to your Representative in Washington will most certainly substantially influence the outcome of the debate on this legislation.

If you have any questions about any of the provisions, please do not hesitate to be in touch with us about them. If additional information will be helpful to you, we will be happy to supply whatever you need.

Thank you.

Charles C. Diggs, Jr.
CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

Chairman

Committee on the District of Columbia



United States
of America

SUMMARY OF H.R. 9682

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 93^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 119

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1973

No. 126

NEW CITY GOVERNMENT FOR WASHINGTON, D.C.—A SUMMARY OF H.R. 9682

HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 3, 1973

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, the bill voted out 20 to 4 by the D.C. Committee will modernize the city government for the Nation's Capital. The main features of the bill are given in the following memorandum:

SUMMARY OF H.R. 9682—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SELF-GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION ACT

TITLE I—SHORT TITLE, PURPOSES, AND DEFINITIONS

This title contains the short title, purposes, and definitions of the principal terms used in the bill.

TITLE II—GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION

In accord with recommendations of the Nelson Commission, this title gives the Mayor and City Council broad powers heretofore held by four major Federal or quasi-federal agencies—the Redevelopment Land Agency, the National Capital Housing Authority, the National Capital Planning Commission and the District of Columbia Manpower Administration.

Sec. 201. Redevelopment Land Agency.

The RLA is established as an agency of the District of Columbia Government. Its corporate status and board of directors are retained but the District Government is given the authority to dissolve the corporation.

Sec. 202. National Capital Housing Authority.

The NCHA is transferred to the District Government.

Sec. 203. National Capital Planning Commission and Municipal Planning.

The NCPC is designated as a Federal Planning Agency for the Federal Establishment in the District and the Mayor is designated as the central planning agency for the District except for Federal and international projects. The Commissioner and the NCPC shall publish the comprehensive plan for the District, composed of the plan for the federal interest drawn up by the Commission and the plan for the District drawn by the Commissioner. This section changes the composition of the NCPC and sets out the procedure for submitting all comprehensive plans and amendments to the NCPC prior to their implementation and for a NCPC veto if it finds that the plans adversely affect the Federal interest.

Sec. 204. District of Columbia Manpower Administration.

This section transfers responsibility for the administration of the District's public employment program, unemployment compensation, apprenticeship training programs, and the workman's compensation program from the Department of Labor to the District of Columbia Government.

TITLE III—DISTRICT CHARTER PREAMBLE, LEGISLATIVE POWER AND CHARTER AMENDING PROCEDURE

This title delegates legislative power from the Congress to the District of Columbia Government.

TITLE IV—THE DISTRICT CHARTER

This title contains the charter for the District of Columbia, outlining the basic components of the new government. This title must be approved in a charter referendum and is amendable only in a referendum by the people.

Part A—The Council

This part establishes that there will be a 13 member council, with 5 members elected at-large, 8 elected from wards, in partisan elections, held in the even, non-Presidential years. No more than three at-large candidates may be nominated by any one party. The Chairman of the Council is to be elected by the Council from among the at-large members. This part sets the qualifications for holding office, compensation for members, the powers of the Council and the procedure for filling a vacancy.

Part B—The Mayor

This part establishes the Office of Mayor. The Mayor is elected for a four year term simultaneous with those of the Council members. This part also sets the compensation, qualifications and the means for filling a vacancy.

Part C—The judiciary

This part vests the judicial power in the D.C. Court of Appeals and the D.C. Superior Court, establishes a D.C. Judicial Nomination Commission and continues the D.C. Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure. Both Commissions shall be composed of 9 members, including appointments by the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate and by the Unified Bar of the District of Columbia. This part provides for the Mayor to nominate judges for 15 year terms from lists provided by the D.C. Judicial Nomination Commission. It also provides a process for the removal, suspension and involuntary retirement of judges.

This part is not amendable by Charter amendment. Also provided in Title VI is a section which prohibits the Council from changing Title 11 of the D.C. Code providing for the organization, administration and jurisdiction of the District Courts.

Part D—District budget and financial management

This part institutes comprehensive expenditure control systems for both operating and capital outlay activities, establishes the Office of Auditor (responsible to the legislative branch), and authorizes the General Accounting Office to audit all accounts and operations of the D.C. Government. This part requires the Mayor to annually submit a budget to the Council and the Congress which shall include a multiyear plan and a multiyear capital improvement plan for all agencies of the District, a program performance report comparing actual performance of as many programs as is practicable, and an issue analysis statement. It also provides for the City Council to appropriate monies on a line item basis.

Part E—Borrowing

This part provides for the sale of non-taxable general obligations and revenue bonds.

Part F—Independent agencies

This part continues the existing status of 5 independent agencies. It changes the appointive procedures so that the Mayor shall appoint the members of the Board of Elections with the advice and consent of the Council. Those appointments to the Zoning Commission, the Public Service Commission and the Army Board previously made by the President shall be made by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the Council. This part also states that changes in the zoning maps shall not be inconsistent with the comprehensive plan for the District and that all changes must be submitted to the NCPC for its comments. This part provides for the Mayor and Council to set the maximum amount for the annual budget for the School Board with the Board specifying the purposes for which such funds shall be expended.

Part G—Recall procedure

This part establishes the procedures for the recall of the Mayor or any member of the City Council or Board of Education by the voters of the District.

TITLE V—FEDERAL PAYMENT

This title authorizes an annual federal payment for fiscal years 1976-1977 "in such amounts as the Congress may from time to time appropriate." The Mayor is required to develop intercity expenditure and revenue comparisons based on certain specified criteria in preparing his recommendation to the Council for the amount of the federal payment. The recommendation of the District Government is submitted to OMB, which transmits it to Congress.

TITLE VI—RESERVATION OF CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORITY

Congress retains the right to enact legislation for the District on any subject and to pass an act disapproving any action taken by the District of Columbia Council. The Council is also prohibited from doing certain things, including: imposing a tax on U.S. property, changing Title 11 of the D.C. Code providing for the organization, administration and jurisdiction of the Courts, imposing any tax on personal income of any person not a resident of the District, permitting the construction of buildings in excess of the present heights limitations set by Congress.

TITLE VII—REFERENDUM AND SUCCESSION IN GOVERNMENT; TEMPORARY PROVISIONS; MISCELLANEOUS; AMENDMENTS TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ELECTION ACT; RULES OF CON- STRUCTION; AND EFFECTIVE DATES

This title provides for a referendum on Title IV of this Act. It amends the Hatch Act and the District of Columbia Election Act. It authorizes neighborhood councils and provides for the continuation of the Court system and the Board of Education. It also establishes the powers of the President during the transitional period and gives the dates on which the various sections of this Act will go into effect.

*Black Elected Official
(Minorities)*

CAUCUS OF BLACK DEMOCRATS

MEMORANDUM

November 13, 1974

TO: Julian C. Dixon

FROM: Yvonne B. Burke
Earl Craig, Jr.
Richard Hatcher
Basil Paterson
Charles Rangel
Coleman Young

RE: AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROVISION OF PROPOSED
DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHARTER

At our September 28, 1974 meeting in Washington, D. C. we adopted the enclosed resolution regarding the affirmative action provision (Article X) of the proposed Democratic Party Charter. Many organizations and individuals have offered their support of the position.

Since September, however, a number of things have occurred which we feel is sufficiently important to warrant our closest attention.

Therefore, we are asking you to meet with us on November 21 at 3:00 PM in the office of the Congressional Black Caucus, 306 House Annex Building, New Jersey and "C" Streets, S.E., Washington, D.C. This will be our last opportunity to review the matter prior to the Kansas City Mid-Term Conference.

We look forward to seeing you.

CAUCUS OF BLACK DEMOCRATS
POSITION REGARDING AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROVISIONS
OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHARTER

On the question of affirmative action for the Democratic Party, it is our position that we have deliberated, negotiated, caucused and conferred long enough. The Party's Delegate Selection Commission in October 1973, and the Democratic National Committee in March 1974, adopted a position acceptable to all elements of the Democratic Party. We refer to the affirmative action provisions contained in Section 18 of the Mikulski Commission rules. These provisions were adopted after considerable debate and many compromises. We see no need for further compromise.

If the Democratic leadership continues to bow to pressure from those who would limit Black, women, youth and other minority participation in Party affairs, and if the Party leadership continues to insist on further compromises on Party affirmative action provisions, we see no need to participate in the Kansas City Mid-term Conference.

We intend to consult with other minority leaders, as well as the leaders of organized labor, Congress, Party officials at all levels, women, youth and all other elements of the Democratic Party to communicate our position. We will do this with the hope that we will be able to end, for all times, further debate and divisiveness within the Party on this issue.

INDIVIDUALS SUPPORTING POSITION

Lavonia Allison
Member of Commission on Delegate
Selection and Party Structure

George Brown
Colorado State Senator and
Member of DNC

Julian Bond
Georgia State Representative

Cong/W. Yvonne B. Burke
Vice Chairperson of Charter Commission

Julia Carson
Indiana State Representative

Ruth Harvey Charity
Member of DNC Executive Committee

Earl Craig, Jr.,
Chairman
Democratic National Committee
Black Caucus

David Dinkins
New York State Delegate to 1974
Mid-Term Conference

Mayor, Richard Hatcher,
Vice Chairman
Commission on Delegate Selection
and Party Structure and Member of CRC

Aaron Henry
Member of DNC and Chairman
of Mississippi Democratic State Committee

Barbara Morgan
Member of Charter Commission

Basil Paterson,
Vice Chairman
Democratic National Committee

Cong. Charles Rangel,
Chairman
Congressional Black Caucus

Arie P. Taylor
Member of Commission on Delegate
Selection and Party Structure and CRC

C. Delores Tucker
Secretary,
Pennsylvania Commonwealth and
Member of DNC Executive Committee

Janet B. Watlington
Member of DNC and
Charter Commission

Mayor, Coleman Young
Member of DNC, and Mid-West
Regional Coordinator of the
Democratic Mayors Caucus

Mayor, Howard Lee
Member of DNC

William Lucy, Chairman
District of Columbia
Democratic Executive Committee

RULE 18 OF THE COMMISSION ON DELEGATE SELECTION
AND PARTY STRUCTURE (MIKULSKI COMMISSION)

18. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

- A. In order to encourage full participation by all Democrats, with particular concern for minority groups, Native Americans, women, and youth, in the delegate selection process and in all Party affairs, the National and State Democratic Parties shall adopt and implement Affirmative Action Programs. Examples or models of acceptable Affirmative Action Programs appear in the Appendix of these rules.
 - (1) The goal of such Affirmative Action shall be to encourage such participation in delegate selection processes and in Party Organizations at all levels of the aforementioned groups as indicated by their presence in the Democratic electorate.
 - (2) This goal shall not be accomplished either directly or indirectly by the Party's imposition of mandatory quotas at any level of the delegate selection process or in any other Party affairs.



(Minutes)
DEC 2 1974
Black Elected Officials

RICHARD H. NEWHOUSE
Illinois State Senator
24th Senatorial District
1900 E. 71st Street
Chicago, Illinois 60649
Phone: (312) 643-4500

COMMITTEES
Education
Public Health,
Welfare and
Corrections

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS
November 22, 1974

Dear Legislator:

The attached newspaper article contains a statement by Black elected officials warning that Black Democrats will not tolerate attempts by Democratic Party officials to reduce the level of participation of Blacks, women and other minorities in party affairs.

On Sunday, November 17, the Executive Committee of the Black Legislators Association met and resolved to encourage endorsement of this position and instructed me to seek the endorsement and approval of all Democrats among the Black Legislators. The following Legislators were in attendance and signed an endorsement statement:

Assemblyman Lloyd A. Barbee, Wisconsin
Senator William F. Bowen, Ohio
Senator Arthur Cartwright, Michigan
Assemblyman Cranford L. Crawford, Jr., Nevada
Representative Philip B. Curls, Missouri
Delegate Isaiah Dixon, Jr., Maryland
Representative Phale D. Hale, Ohio
Senator Kenneth Hall, Illinois
Representative David S. Holmes, Jr., Michigan
Assemblyman Frank Holoman, California
Representative Richard Mays, Arkansas
Senator Clarence M. Mitchell, III, Maryland
Representative Leo McKamey, Missouri
Senator Richard H. Newhouse, Illinois
Representative William Owens, Massachusetts
Senator Franklin Payne, Missouri
Representative James W. Rankin, Ohio
Senator Wilber G. Smith, Connecticut
Assemblyman Walter L. Ward, Jr., Wisconsin
Delegate Kenneth L. Webster, Maryland
Senator Verda F. Welcome, Maryland
Representative Wyvetter H. Younge, Illinois

I urge you to read the enclosed column and return the reply card to my office to add your name to the Legislators supporting the position outlined.

Sincerely,

RICHARD H. NEWHOUSE
President
Black Legislators Association

RHN:rrm
Enclosures

RESOLUTION ON BLACK UNITED FUNDS

- WHEREAS the financial resources for the liberation and development of the Black community have traditionally come from sources owned and/or controlled by the White community; and
- WHEREAS because of this we have not been able to control the pace, priorities, or in many instances, the direction of our struggle; and
- WHEREAS if we are to gain the kind of independence which is necessary to the liberation process, we must become the source of funds to satisfy the many needs expressed daily by our community organizations, agencies, and individuals; and
- WHEREAS to meet these needs we must organize an effective mechanism to tap both the spirit of generosity and good will, and the considerable wealth in our community, in a systematic and organized fashion; and
- WHEREAS it is the redirection of funds already in the Black community which will create the kind of independence which will allow us as a people to demand and work for liberation and justice; and
- WHEREAS there is an obvious need for a secular financial and technical assistance institution to parallel the work of B.M.C.R. in Church related organizations; and
- WHEREAS there are in existence, organizations operating at both the national and local levels, whose expressed intent is to facilitate development of plans and programs to meet the above stated needs.
- THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Black Methodist for Church Renewal heartily endorses the development and programs of the National Black United Fund, and its local affiliates; and
- BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that Black Methodists for Church Renewal will give its support to the interpretation of Black United Funds in all United Methodist agencies; and FURTHER, will use its influence to see that Black United Funds survive to perform its mission of building independent Black fund raising institutions in Black communities to relate to Black needs in a racist and foreign land.

Respectfully,

Mrs. Thelma Barns, Executive Director
Black Methodist for Church Renewal

March, 1975

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California Legislature

Assembly Committee

on

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STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
95814
(916) 322-4320

*(Minorities)
Black ed conf*

July 2, 1975

Mr. Herb Rhodes, Director
Department of Parks & Recreation
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Mr. Rhodes:

In our initial letter to you we spoke of a proposed Black Political Education Conference, sponsored by the Legislative Black Caucus and the California Democratic Council Black Caucus to be held in Sacramento on August 22, 23, and 24, 1975.

Plans for the program have been finalized. We are asking for your participation and attendance at this Conference.

If this conference is to be a success and a model for future dialogue between Black elected officials and the people they serve, your participation is essential.

Sincerely,

JULIAN C. DIXON

JCD:csh



NATIONAL BLACK UNITED FUND

5874 SOUTH BROADWAY LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90003 / (213) 233-6201 ✓

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE RM 560 NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10027 / (212) 870-3151

August 4, 1975

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Lt. Governor Mervyn Dymally
c/o Mr. Richard Morris
107 South Broadway, #4007
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Lt. Dymally:

Please find enclosed a copy of the resolution which we would like to have passed at the Conference of Black Elected Officials in late August. The enclosed resolution has been passed by the following National organizations:

- (1) National Newspaper Publishers Association,
- (2) National Association of Black Manufacturers,
- (3) Black Community Developers Program of the United Methodist Church,
- (4) Black Methodist for Church Renewal,
- (5) Interreligious Foundation for Community Organizations, and,
- (6) National Association of Black Social Workers

We anticipate the following organizations to pass a resolution at their annual convention this summer:

- (1) National Association of TV and Radio Announcers,
- (2) National Dental Association,
- (3) National Council of Negro Women, and,
- (4) National Medical Association

Needless to say that the endorsement of the Caucus is extremely important. If you have any questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Walter Bremond
Executive Director



Send Brochure -

H/A 3.50 8/12

AUG 12 1975

MERVYN M. DYMALLY
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

State of California
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

August 12, 1975

Honorable Julian Dixon
Member of the Assembly
State Capitol, Room 5016
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Julian:

I have recently met with a gentleman who you may be interested in contacting for a possible panel discussion for the conference this month.

Mr. Marcus Garvey Wilshire is Vice Chairman of the National Black Media Coalition and would be helpful in setting up a panel on the subject.

If the agenda has not yet been filled, please contact Mr. Wilshire at the following address.

Mr. Marcus Garvey Wilshire
2233 Grant Street
Berkeley, California 94703
phone: (415) 848-3699

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mervyn M. Dymally".

MERVYN M. DYMALLY

MMD:jab

cc: Mr. Marcus Garvey Wilshire

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 5016
SACRAMENTO 95814
(916) 445-8800

DISTRICT OFFICE
2907 WEST VERNON
LOS ANGELES, CA 90008
(213) 295-4226

PATRICIA MILLER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS CHAIRMAN

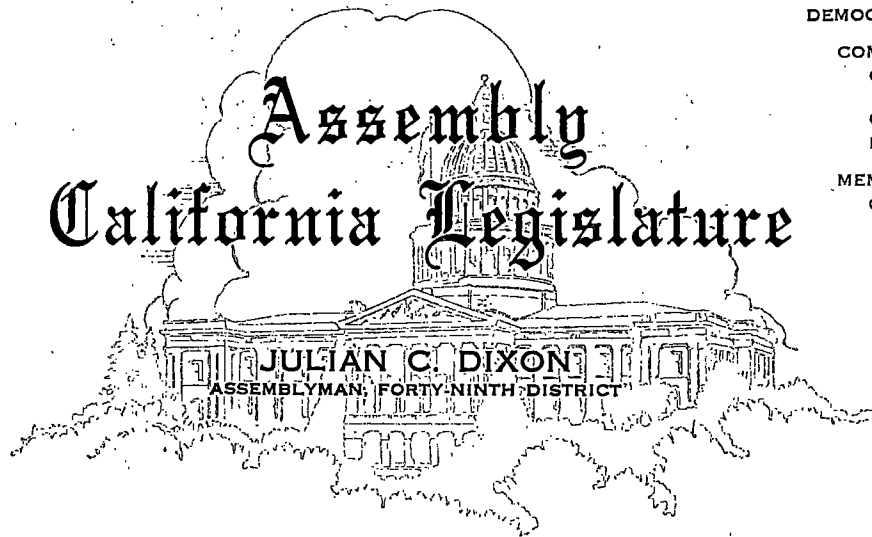
COMMITTEES

CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC EMPLOYEES
AND RETIREMENT
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
EDUCATION

MEMBER

CALIFORNIA ARTS COMMISSION

Assembly California Legislature



August 15, 1975

MEMORANDUM

TO: Capital Staff

FROM: Julian C. Dixon ^{fed} and Virtual Morrell ^h

As you know, the Legislative Caucus and the California Democratic Council Black Caucus are convening the state first black political education conference on August 22, 23 and 24th at the State Capitol.

Because of your unique position as a member of the capitol legislative staff your participation and help is essential. Please respond by calling Marx Cozanave at 5-8800.

Thank you.



Charles see me
2780 "K" Street / San Diego, California 92102 / Phone: 233-8884

August 26, 1975

Julian C. Dixon, Assemblyman
Forty-ninth District
State Capitol, Room 5016
Sacramento, Calif. 95814

Dear Assemblyman Dixon:

I would like to thank you first for the most informative gathering of Black people in the State of California. I am personally committed to do whatever I can in this up coming years elections to assist any Black Senator or Assemblyman in their campaign for office.

Here in San Diego, we are also involved in the struggle for Black elected officials and we would appreciate any support you might be able to give them. Especially, we have a candidate for Mayor and part of his campaign would be assisted by some support of the Legislatures Black Caucus.

This is also to confirm our conversation concerning possible legislative assistance for local community agencies involved in the Federal Revenue Sharing Program. It is very important to our existance that we do maintain some form of open communication, whereby, we are able to lend support to each other. It might only be a letter of support or a telephone call to one of our representatives from San Diego.

As I have already stated, the organization I represent is attempting to become more involved and we will be needing much support State wide.

Once again, thank you and Mr. Morrell for an informative and enjoyable weekend that was well worth the money spent.

Sincerely,

Everette L. Greenwood

Everette L. Greenwood
Program Coordinator
Black Action Committee, Inc.

ELG/jj

Wilson

WILSON RILES
Superintendent of Public Instruction
and Director of Education



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE EDUCATION BUILDING, 721 CAPITOL MALL, SACRAMENTO 95814

October 13, 1975

The Honorable Julian C. Dixon
Assemblyman, Forty-Ninth District
State Capitol, Room 5016
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Julian:

Thanks for sending me copies of the resolutions adopted by the delegates in attendance at the "Focus '76" Black Political Education Conference held in Sacramento in August.

With regard to Resolution 1, I am pleased to report that that problem is on its way to solution. The Board has adopted an Affirmative Action Policy which I believe meets the minimum criteria.

Although I agree with the sentiments of Resolution 3, I do not believe that the proposal to adopt minimum education standards in academic achievement on each grade level would be appropriate in meeting the objectives. As a matter of fact, it would create more problems than it solves. The real aim is to make sure that students have minimum competencies by the time they get out of school. We have a number of reforms in various stages of development that are designed to do just this. I will need the support of all concerned if they are to be implemented.

I want to compliment you on giving leadership to the conference and want you to know that I believe it was a very useful endeavor.

Sincerely,

Wilson

WILSON RILES

cc: Mervyn M. Dymally



Charles

STATE OF CALIFORNIA



HEALTH and WELFARE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 200
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 445-6951

Mario G. Obledo
SECRETARY

Robert Gnaizda
DEPUTY SECRETARY

Patsy G. Fulcher
DEPUTY ASST. SECRETARY

October 16, 1975

Honorable Julian C. Dixon
Assemblyman, Forty-Ninth District
State Capitol, Room 5016
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Julian:

I have carefully read the resolutions adopted by the Black Political Education Conference recently held in Sacramento. Copies of the resolutions have been forwarded to the Directors of the Departments concerned.

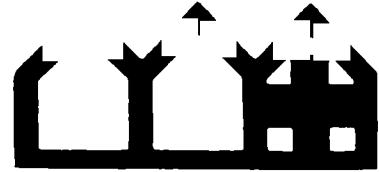
I am in total agreement with the resolutions adopted and hereby offer my cooperation in order to assure their implementation. Please stay in touch.

Sincerely,

MARIO G. OBLEDO
Secretary

file Focus'76

WANHC, INC.



WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CENTERS, INC. (Area IV-NANHC)
213-564-4331 — 2051 East 103rd Street, Los Angeles, California 90002 — 213-564-4628

November 25, 1975

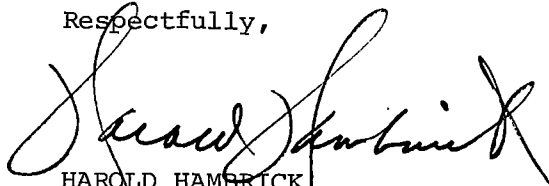
Black Political Education Conference
Post Office Box 1536
Sacramento, California 95807 -

Gentlemen:

I attended the first statewide Black Political Education Conference held in Sacramento. I am interested in participating in any Southern California Regional Conference that might take place in the near future. I would also like to work on the task force that plans the next statewide conference agenda.

I attended the health workshop headed by Assemblyman Julian Dixon at which a health task force was proposed. I have not heard anything about the task force to date. Please forward any information concerning the task force to my office to the address on the enclosed card.

Respectfully,


HAROLD HAMBRICK
Executive Director

HH:lb

Enclosure (1)